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Poland Reveals Fall in '79 Production; Modest Goals for '80

WARSAW, Dec. 2 (AP) — The Polish government yesterday revealed significant shortfalls in this year's production goals for industry, agriculture and it outlined modest targets for consumer goods supplies in 1980.

Leszek Wzrzeszczyk, chief of the Planning Committee, told the parliament that industrial production this year would rise by 2.5 percent instead of the 5 percent envisaged by the plan.

Finished steel, copper, plastics, paper, cement and glass production as below targets.

Grain production fell 5 million tons short of the planned 22 million tons, he said — a fact that will force the government to continue the import of grain and feedstuffs.

Poland imported 8.4 million tons of grain, mostly from the United States and Canada.

Supplies are forecast to increase next year by about 4 percent — less than half the growth rate of 10.2 percent planned for 1979.

Supplies of consumer goods are to rise by 6 percent compared to the 8 percent target for this year.

Next year's industrial production is scaled down to 3 percent — a substantial cut dictated by high raw material prices on the world market, including oil, grain and hides.

Rural wages are to rise by 1 percent — "that's all we can afford," Mr. Wzrzeszczyk said.

For the first time in decades, quotas of grain production for the provinces were reintroduced.

While this year's plan called for a 2.8 percent growth rate of the gross national income, the rate for next year was set at 1.4 to 1.6 percent.

Similar sharp cuts were made in the value of exports from 55 billion zlotys (\$18.3 billion) this year to 24 billion zlotys (\$8 billion) in 1980. Imports are to be cut from 56 billion zlotys to 25 billion zlotys in the same period.

Among the bright spots in the economic picture, Mr. Wzrzeszczyk pointed out that coal production met its target of 200 million tons and housing construction would continue at a rate of 340,000 apartments a year.

Mr. Wzrzeszczyk also said that this year Poland managed for the first time in years to meet her export goals, including those to Western countries.

Held in Pakistan Students Protest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 2 (AP) — Fifty persons were arrested here today as Pakistani demonstrators demanded compensation for the family of a student killed in a clash on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad last month.

Several persons were injured in a clash between 1,000 students and police armed with batons and gas, a student spokesman said.

The demonstrators called for the resignation of the Pakistani government and for the family of the student killed in the clash to be compensated.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur D. Hummel Jr. was charged with his duties today.

Poverty Is Found No. 1 Cause of Human Migrations

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT) — The profound upsurge in migration from Asia, Africa and Latin America, caused by the great migration of people across national borders in this decade, according to a study released today by the Worldwatch Institute.

The study, "The Worldwatch Institute: Migration of Workers from Country to Country to Find Jobs," says that the migration of workers from one country to another to find jobs is a central feature of the economic system. The study estimated that 20 million workers, "with untold numbers of dependents," were now living outside their own countries.

The study says that the rising mobility of workers is a mixed blessing, creating problems for both the sending and receiving countries, according to the study, which was written by William Newland of the institute.

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20 Million Workers Live Outside Own Countries

There is insufficient appreciation of the problems caused by the drain of skilled workers and low-level white-collar employees from the economy of the poorer countries, the study said.

Another problem is the economic impact on the sending country when the host nations abruptly stop hiring and start laying off foreign workers, as happened during the 1974-75 recession. Turkey, the paper noted, was meeting one-third of its import bill with money sent home by migrants.

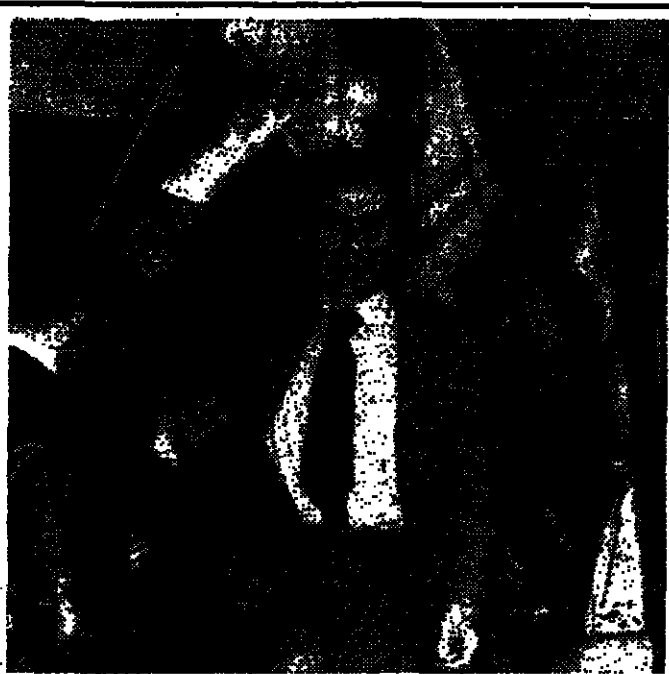
home by migrants. When these remittances dropped by more than 60 percent, from 1974 to 1977, Turkey was faced with an economic crisis.

Although the influx of foreign workers often creates serious social tensions in the receiving countries, these countries also benefit in a variety of ways, the study contended.

Migrant workers provide important impetus to economic growth. Importing workers saves the host country the very considerable costs of educating and training workers.

And countries that import workers "can insulate themselves against economic cycles through their ability to export unemployment by sending migrants home," the paper said.

The employment challenge that the developing countries face between now and the end of the century is of such a scale — nearly a billion jobs needed — that emigration cannot provide an adequate safety valve for the resulting pressures, the study concluded.



Francisco Sa Carneiro, leader of the Democratic Alliance, gives a victory sign during recent appearance in Lisbon.

Portuguese Go to Polls To Elect New Parliament

LISBON, Dec. 2 (NYT) — Portuguese voted today in large numbers for a new parliament, with analysts awaiting the first results for signs of shifts in loyalties from the once pivotal Socialist Party to a new rightist alliance.

While 13 parties and coalitions, including a neo-Fascist organization and far-left factions, are competing for the votes of an electorate of 6.9 million, only the rightist Democratic Alliance, the Socialists and the pro-Soviet Communists are expected to secure major representation in the 250-member National Assembly.

There were no significant reports of trouble or disruption at the 13,403 polling booths in the country, and a heavy turnout was predicted nationally.

A new coalition of three rightist parties, the Democratic Alliance, was the favorite in the balloting, but its own definition of victory was an outright parliamentary majority, which no party has held since the April, 1974, revolution ended four decades of dictatorship.

The Democratic Alliance, which has attempted to capitalize on a strong feeling of malaise among the Portuguese by promising firm government, has insisted that it would not assume the responsibility for putting together a cabinet if it does not have a majority.

As another round of parliamentary elections must by law be held late next year, some politicians believe that President Antonio Ramalho Eanes might ask Premier Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo, a caretaker premier since July, to stay in office if the Democratic Alliance does not win a majority.

U.S. Mission in Libya Stormed; Iranians Vote on Constitution

Shah Goes To Texas Hospital

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 2 — Iran's ministries held protests today in the north and in the south of the country as the nation voted on a new constitution designed to give absolute power to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, today flew from New York to Texas, where he was admitted to Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland Air Force Base. Officials said he would remain at the Air Force hospital for an indefinite period to recuperate from his five-week hospitalization in New York, where he underwent treatment for cancer and gallstones.

The demonstrations in Iran were on the first day of a two-day referendum marked by big turnouts even in south Tehran, whose poverty-stricken inhabitants played a key role in the Islamic revolution last February which swept the shah from power.

Opposition to the 175-clause constitution erupted into violence in the northern province of Azerbaijan and the southeastern province of Baluchistan. In Kurdistan, which had been in armed rebellion against the Khomeini regime until a ceasefire went into effect last month, ballot boxes were stolen.

But by evening, no casualties directly related to the referendum had been reported.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (right) holds a ballot Sunday at his polling place in Qom as a two-day referendum begins on Iran's proposed constitution. At left is his son, Syed Ahmad.

Staff Flees Safely From Protesters

From Agency Dispatches

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 2 — Several thousand Libyan chanting pro-Iranian slogans, attacked the U.S. embassy here today and staff members fled out the back door to safety. Embassy officials reported afterward that a fire apparently was set but none of the 21 persons in the building was injured.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said "our embassy was sacked" but reporters on the scene could not immediately determine the extent of damage.

A Libyan official denied there was a fire or that demonstrators had entered the building, as the State Department claimed, although he conceded that an anti-U.S. demonstration took place outside. A Syrian news agency reported a fire was set.

The United States filed "the strongest possible protest" with the government of Libya, leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi in this latest incident of violence against a U.S. diplomatic mission in the Muslim world. Two U.S. servicemen were killed when a crowd wrecked and burned the U.S. embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, on Nov. 21.

Embassy consul Vincent Principe said some of the demonstrators, which he estimated at about 2,000, hammered on the embassy's front door "and made it known they wanted to get inside."

Staff members, he said, "just thought it prudent to leave" through another exit. He said that non-American embassy employees who later returned to the area reported seeing signs of fire at the building and papers scattered about on the pavement outside, indicating the protesters had broken into the building.

The correspondent in Tripoli of the Syrian news agency Sana reported that "tens of thousands of Libyan students" had attacked the embassy, destroying several embassy cars. The report said the fire set on the grounds of the embassy caused little damage to the building.

The Sana dispatch said the "students" were demonstrating to show "support of the Iranian students and to condemn U.S. policies toward Iran."

Meeting Continues Today

All UN Council Delegates Call on Iran to End Siege

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 — Delegates from Western, Communist and nonaligned countries agreed last night at a UN Security Council emergency meeting that Iran violated international law and diplomatic procedure in the seizure of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Each speaker called for the immediate release of the remaining captives.

The council scheduled an hour-long, closed session for tonight, after which its debate was to continue. It was expected to consider a resolution tomorrow.

Donald McHenry, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, warned that his country's patience with Iran was wearing thin and that swift action by the council was needed for the hostage crisis to be resolved peacefully.

Mr. McHenry demanded that the hostages in Tehran be released and that control of the embassy be restored to the U.S. government.

"These are not negotiable matters," he declared.

Western allies of the United States — Britain, France, Portugal and Norway — supported the demand, as did delegates of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Representatives of Gabon, Nigeria, Zambia, Liberia, Zaire, Bolivia and Bangladesh also expressed their agreement with the U.S. position. Several delegates expressed regret that Iran decided to boycott the debate.

Church, Waldheim Meet

Before the Security Council met formally last night, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and other members of Congress conferred for 35 minutes with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Sen. Church said that the meeting's purpose was to "demonstrate the solidarity of the American government" and "strong bipartisan backing of the president by Congress" in confronting Iran.

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IHT Special Report

Energy Savings: Encouraging Trends for the West

Drop in Oil Imports Is Forecast As IEA Meets to Renew Efforts

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT) — Western efforts to restrain energy consumption, after several false starts, finally are having appreciable economic effects, energy officials say.

The United States and France have managed to cut their oil consumption this year by about 3 percent. The West's net oil imports, according to the latest forecast, should drop slightly next year — the first decrease since World War II.

Toward that end, the 20-nation International Energy Agency will meet here tomorrow to prepare a plan to reduce oil imports next year and to set tougher conservation policies. The effort is intended to capitalize on the growing conservation trend and to compensate for the West's disappointing performance in pursuing earlier oil-saving goals, such as those set by the IEA and the Common Market and confirmed last June at the Tokyo economic summit.

"Not nearly enough progress was achieved this year toward cutting back our collective oil demand by 5 percent," an IEA official said last week. "But now we're looking ahead, trying to get action for the future, particularly because of developments in Iran."

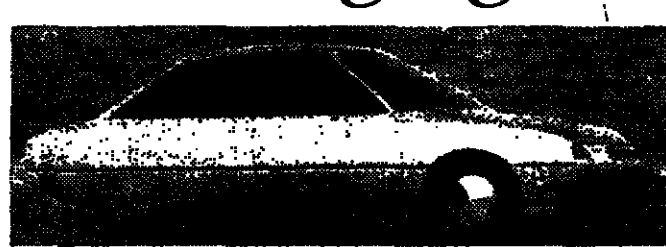
IEA officials decline to offer a summary of how individual countries have fared in realizing their commitments to conserve energy. But officials admit that an obstacle to a new agreement is the uneasiness of some countries about whether the sacrifices are evenly shared.

Blasting Others

"There is a strong temptation to blame other countries for failing to take action [on conservation] and to claim special circumstances for oneself," Emile van Lennep, the secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said recently. "This indeed is just what has been happening over the last few months."

Until recently, the United States admitted that it had responded inadequately to the energy crisis, and that provided a convenient alibi for other countries which had failed to meet conservation commitments, IEA officials say. What was perceived as U.S. gluttony produced resentment and even conspiracy theories. The French magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur* wrote recently: "When oil costs \$30 a barrel, France will capitalize economically. . . but the United States will then be able to exploit all its potential energy resources, which are still too expensive at today's oil prices, and regain its dominance." U.S. diplomats found it hard to refute European complaints.

But the Carter administration now contends that the United States, given its special circumstances, is saving energy as efficiently as other industrial countries. U.S. officials in Europe say, in essence, that the administration has succeeded in passing along to consumers



Under a contract with the French government, Renault is designing an economy car that will use 25 percent less gas than its current standard model. Peugeot has signed a similar contract as part of the country's conservation plan.

an increasing share of rising energy costs — a step long urged by European governments.

This strategy apparently is working. Although gasoline still costs less than half as much in the United States as in most European countries, its current price of about \$1 a gallon is roughly twice what it was a year ago. Energy analysts say that the impact already is apparent in reduced U.S. driving and an increased preference for smaller cars.

Figures for the first 10 months of this year show across-the-board declines in U.S. consumption: 4.3 percent for gasoline, 3.7 percent for heating fuel and 10.4 percent for oil for power plants.

"The trends show a psychological change," a U.S. diplomat said. "The United States has changed course, and our capability for rapid modernization will enable us to become very energy-efficient."

"The United States is doing better than most people realize," said Ulf Lantzke, the IEA executive director, "but it started with some easy-to-get economies and now it needs to redouble its efforts."

Both in the United States and in Europe, steeply rising domestic energy prices are coupled with campaigns for energy conservation. But officials say that several years were wasted because the energy crisis was not taken seriously enough.

Since the Arab oil embargo in 1973-74, industrial countries cumulatively have managed to reduce their projected oil consumption by only about 7 percent, according to IEA and Common Market figures.

"We got off on the wrong foot in 1974 and again in 1979 by talking about 'energy conservation' — an image with overtones of deprivation," according to Peter Kelly, the official who organized the IEA program. "We should have talked about efficiency and played on the profit motive. If we had said, 'Insulate, and you'll save money,' we could have instantly motivated millions of people to make the millions of separate decisions to start saving energy."

The economics are increasingly attractive. In European industry, a \$500 investment in energy-saving equipment, on average, can save

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French Program Leads the Way With Scorecards and Incentives

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT) — Some people still chuckle at all those cards handed out to drivers to score themselves on how much gasoline they save. It strains French credulity to sit through those television commercials that show a smiling couple letting in an "energy auditor" to estimate what it will cost to cut energy use at home. And many Frenchmen may find it hard to believe that industrialists, already reluctant to invest in plant expansion, will pour millions of francs into energy-saving technology for their factories.

But according to French officials, the skeptics are dwindling. To cope with the crisis brought on by high oil prices and increasingly tighter petroleum supplies, the French government has embarked on one of the most ambitious energy conservation programs among major Western countries, a program that demands nothing less than a change in French patterns of behavior. And, to a significant extent, it is succeeding.

By the end of last year, conservation measures had cut energy consumption by the equivalent of 16 million metric tons of oil a year. Put another way, if France had not launched its conservation program in 1974, the country would have consumed the equivalent of 198 million tons of oil last year instead of 182 million tons.

The amount saved represents one-third of the annual production of electricity, or the money earned by the export of 500,000 cars a year.

The government has set itself a goal of saving the equivalent of 35 million tons of oil a year by 1985. In addition, the country expects by then to be conserving the equivalent of 42 million tons in oil imports a year from a huge expansion of nuclear plants, which are to generate more than 50 percent of France's electricity needs.

"Conservation and nuclear plants are the pillars of our energy strategy," said Claude Palvadeau, assistant director of the government's Energy Economy Agency. "It is not enough to have one without the other."

Simple Premises

The premises of the government's conservation campaign are simple: consumers, whether large industrialists or small apartment owners, can be convinced that individual efforts are effective in saving energy; profits are to be made by investing in energy conservation now, while losses and shortages are certain in the near future if nothing is done today; and rather than building a large, expensive government bureaucracy it is best to push the conservation program along by offering financial incentives to business, industrial, real estate and service associations.

There are obstacles and seeming lapses in logic that will make the

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Today's incident came after a statement by Col. Qaddafi that Libya "would not remain neutral" if the United States attacked Iran to free the 50 Americans held hostage by Iranian militants.

He also told Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci that he would try to persuade an Iranian delegation in Libya to release the hostages, saying, "This affair is becoming dangerous, even worse, very dangerous."

State Department spokesman Huddell Carter 3d, who first reported the Libyan incident, said there were 12 U.S. officials, including U.S. charge d'affaires William Eagleton, and two U.S. wives in the embassy when the trouble began. Six Libyan employees and an unidentified visitor were also in the building.

There was a Libyan policeman posted at the front door. Because of the small size of the embassy, no U.S. Marine guards are assigned.

"We had, as recently as yesterday, asked for additional protection," Mr. Carter said. "That protection was not present this morning."

Kay Eagleton, the U.S. official's wife, said that Libyan security forces did not try to stop the attack. She said police showed up after the demonstrators had left.

Attitudes Shift From Post-Vietnam Reticence

Iranian Crisis Seen Pivotal to Assertive Mood in U.S.

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT) — The Iranian crisis has brought about an important shift of attitudes here that many believe will have a significant long-term impact on the willingness of the United States to project its power in the Third World and to develop greater military capabilities for protecting its interests there.

Administration officials, members of Congress, specialists on foreign policy and others, liberals as well as conservatives, speak of a political and psychological watershed far more important than the immediate concern over the U.S. hostages in Tehran. They view the situation as a pivotal event marking the close of the post-Vietnam era.

Turning Point

"In terms of domestic politics, this has put the end to the Vietnam syndrome," said a senior official who has served several administrations.

George Ball, a former undersecretary of state who still counsels policy-makers, captured the view of many here when he said that the United States was overcoming "its sense of guilt, its complexes" over the Vietnam War. Another policy-maker said that "we are moving away from our post-Vietnam reticence."

On Capitol Hill, Republicans and

Democrats echo a statement by John White, the Democratic national chairman: "We may have reached a turning point in our attitude toward ourselves, and that is a feeling that we have a right to protect legitimate American interests anywhere in the world."

Politicians and officials point out that the trend has long been in the making. "It's not just Iran," said Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo. "We have been through a period of shocks over the past five years since the fall of Saigon, the formation of OPEC and the oil embargo. Our military supremacy seems to have ended. There's increased nationalism abroad, less fear of the United States — not because we're less potent but because others are more potent."

Many critics of the Vietnam War believe that the United States overextended itself in that conflict, and some worry about the dangers of an impulsive reprisal in the current Iranian crisis.

Public Reaction Stirred

But increasingly they agree with advocates of greater U.S. power that since Vietnam the pendulum has swung too far in the opposite direction of national self-doubt and total nonintervention in the Third World. The Iranian crisis, they assert, has forged a consensus that it is time to redress that balance, and in a way that will survive after the resolution of the crisis.

The visual images of U.S. humiliation in Iran are important, they contend, because they have stirred not only a visceral public reaction in the short run, but also an acute sense of long-term U.S. vulnerability in the foreign policy community here. That community now leans toward more assertive policies, expanded military capabilities, and an inclination to treat the Middle East as a sphere of influence where Washington must be prepared to use its power.

"It's our flag which is being desecrated and it's our people who are being shown blindfolded," a senior congressional staff member said. "The apologies are over. I doubt you'd find an audience for [former senator] William Fulbright's thesis of the 1960s about the arrogance of American power. National self-flagellation is no longer

the order of the day. It's the age of vulnerability now, and if you're vulnerable, you've got to defend yourself."

The trend toward increased defense spending was under way before the Iranian crisis. But, says Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who is leading the fight for major increases, the jolt to U.S. pride and interests in Iran has "made this politically much more palatable and acceptable now."

The Iranian situation, for some officials, has changed the nature of the defense debate. The main argument for increased military spending had been to counter the Soviet threat or to win conservative support for passage of the strategic arms treaty with Moscow.

Now, officials explain, the public can see that defense spending relates to protecting oil supplies, and that gives it more of a broad-and-butter impact with more natural public support.

Specifically, the Iranian affair has accelerated the Carter administration's long-range program to develop a rapid deployment force for response to upheavals in the Third World, particularly the Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions.

After hesitating for two years to

commit large sums to such a force, the White House recently designated \$300 million in the next defense budget for long-range cargo planes and ships for deploying the force.

With such a force in mind, not only conservative Republicans but also critics of U.S. involvement in Vietnam such as Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, are prepared in principle to endorse military intervention even in friendly countries if Western oil interests are threatened. Moreover, fears that such intervention could lead to a repetition of the Vietnam quagmire seem to have abated.

Mood for Action

"The highly volatile and unpredictable politics of the Middle East, the wave of hysteria in the Islamic world, the explosive possibilities of countries like Saudi Arabia and Iraq," Sen. Church said, "all of these have led to a mood that we must be prepared to take action to protect vital interests."

"The vital interests of the United States, Western Europe and Japan in Saudi oil fields would necessitate military action if our interests were threatened," he continued. "If that required organization of strike

forces, there would be strong support for this on Capitol Hill."

Other liberal Democrats advocate a naval buildup, permanently moving aircraft carriers closer to the Indian Ocean and prodding Japan to take a more active role in the Pacific to help protect sea lanes. And liberal Republicans have joined conservatives in urging the rebuilding of intelligence capabilities, though there are sharp differences on how far to carry the effort.

Officials in both the Carter administration and Congress caution that the more assertive mood does not foreshadow reckless interventions. Its importance, they say, is in shedding qualms about U.S. power. "No longer are the public and the Congress going to be saying that any military role for the United States outside of the European area is wrong and wrongheaded," a defense policy-maker said. "That does not mean everyone thinks we should bang around and be interventionist. Nor does it mean that all problems are solvable by showing your muscles. But it does say that military forces are back in the array of presidential options if things get bad enough and are needed, and that budgets will probably get built with that in mind."

Analysts Concerned by Moslem Renaissance

Stability Seen Undermined in Gulf Area

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT) — The military and political patterns developed in the Gulf since 1945 are breaking up under the impact of Iran's anti-modernization, anti-Western, fundamentalist, Moslem campaign, according to U.S. and European analysts.

Internal security measures have been strengthened throughout the Arabian peninsula, particularly in Saudi Arabia where gunmen recently seized the mosque at Mecca.

The reliability of the armed forces in most countries in the region will be questionable if the Islamic renaissance is directed against the ruling classes. The Bedouins, who make up the rank and file of most armies in the area, have

seen their way of life disappear and have been forced to leave the desert and take jobs in ports and factories.

In the view of the analysts, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which aspire to replace Iran as the dominant power in the region, are constrained by the ties between their Shiite populations and the Shiites in Iran, where the sect is the all-powerful majority. By emphasizing the fundamentalist Islamic character of his revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, is encouraging dissent in countries where the Shiites are a minority.

Major Differences

Most Moslems belong to the Sunni sect, which differs sharply from the Shiites on the question of the succession to Mohammed and in

the interpretation of Islamic law and tradition.

Saudi Arabia's Shiite population is concentrated in the eastern province, where about 120,000 Shiites live near the world's most productive oilfields. Analysts report that there have been Shiite demonstrations in the area, that handbills attacking the royal family have been distributed in mosques and that sermons have opposed the ruling dynasty.

There are also indications that Saudis in the technologically advanced middle class have joined with fundamentalists demanding a halt to modernization.

The government's position as the protector of Islam was shaken by the uprising nearly two weeks ago in Mecca by Moslem extremists reportedly belonging to a Mahdist sect, which is aligned with the Shiite group. The movement is composed of nomads of the Otaiba tribe, who live in the desert northeast of Mecca.

The government used the national guard and then the army to retake the mosque from the extremists, who by local standards were well armed and trained. No one knows who supplied the arms.

Instant Paranoia

What one analyst called the instant paranoia spreading across the area is strongest among the Shiites, who make up about half the population of Iraq, the strongest military power in the area. The Iraqi Shiites have close ties with those in Iran.

Iraq's satisfaction over the erosion of Iranian military power, which appeared to clear the way for Iraqi penetration into the Gulf, has been reduced drastically by fears that Iraqi Shiites may demand a greater role in the government, which currently includes only three Shiites.

In most Gulf states the Shiites have been assimilated into largely Sunni populations. But an analyst pointed out that this is not true in Iraq, where the Shiites fervently defend their sectarian identity. Iraqi governments have always followed a policy of rewarding Shiites for loyalty and persecuting dissenters.

Iraq has another internal problem in the Kurdish population in the east, which, if the disintegration of established patterns continues, may join the Iranian Kurds, who are already in rebellion.

Smaller States

Most governments of the area are concerned over the possibility that the ayatollah's regime in Iran will eventually be overthrown by a party led by the remnants of the Iranian Communist Party.

Of the smaller states, Bahrain, with a population that is about half Shiite, has the most serious internal problem. It is complicated by Iran's old claim to ownership of Bahrain which, if pressed, could cause trouble in the Sultanate.

An estimated 17 percent of Kuwait's population is Shiite. In Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, 7 to 8 percent of the people are thought to be Shiite. Oman, one of the most stable states in the peninsula, is about 1 percent Shiite.

Internal pressures are growing in the peninsula just when the existing threat to stability is gaining new strength.

East Germany and Czechoslovakia have signed treaties of friendship and security with Southern Yemen in recent months. Moscow had already concluded a similar pact with that country.

To further complicate the situation and increase concern in Saudi Arabia and Oman, Yemen recently acquired modern arms from Moscow. Some Arab diplomats see this as a step toward the eventual establishment of a united Yemeni state, pro-Soviet and armed by the Soviet bloc.

Saudi Demy Reports

BAHRAIN, Dec. 2 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia's information minister today denied foreign press reports that there was unrest or trouble in several parts of his country.

Mohammed Abdo Yamani, quoted by the Saudi Press Agency, said: "Mutiny was confined to the Grand Mosque in Mecca. The rest of the kingdom's towns, cities and villages enjoy stability and security."



FAKE ALLEGED — A photograph on Saturday's front page of the Iranian newspaper Kayhan purports to show the mistreatment of an Iranian student in the United States. But, according to the man who says he photographed the incident, the picture shows a demonstration in 1968 on the campus of San Francisco State College and appeared in a book published in 1971 entitled "Shah."

Shah Leaves N.Y. for Hospital in Texas

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making arrangements for a permanent place of residence."

There was no immediate word on where such a refuge would be found, although speculation has centered on Egypt. However, a security official at the Egyptian presidency in Cairo said the shah was going to the Bahamas. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last week welcomed the shah after Mexico's government said it would not permit him to return to his exile haven at Cuernavaca.

According to a spokesman, the shah's plans to leave last weekend were upset by the Mexican announcement, prompting him to ask President Carter to help him find refuge.

Iranian opponents of the new constitution claim that the leadership has been exploiting the crisis with the United States to rally support for the constitution.

Khomeini Votes

Today, Ayatollah Khomeini voted in the main mosque in Qom, the holy city where he has been living since his return from exile in France nine months ago. The mosque was so full of people that the ayatollah was unable to enter and the ballot box was brought to the main gate so he could vote there.

Iran radio said millions of Iranians had voted and "dealt a blow to counterrevolution" by supporting the 79-year-old Shiite leader, whose victory was assured, despite the regional disturbances.

Men and women over the age of 16 filed in separate lines into Tehran's voting stations to make their "yes" or "no" choices with nonsecret ballots, often aided by mullahs at the ballot boxes in mosques.

While a sizable proportion of the 22 million eligible voters stayed away today, reports from Qom said that large crowds had flocked to the polling stations there to cast yes votes.

Followers of moderate Shiite leader Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, however, marched in Qom to protest the election. The protest was sparked by Ayatollah Shariatmadari's call for an amendment to a provision in the constitution that calls for the absolute leadership of Iran's chief Shiite figure, currently Ayatollah Khomeini.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari's plea was broadcast by the state radio along with a denial by his son-in-law that Ayatollah Shariatmadari had also boycotted the referendum.

In western Turkish-speaking areas which are Ayatollah Shariatmadari's stronghold, demonstrators marched in Tabriz, the capital city, and six provincial towns and stayed away from the polls, reports said.

There was uncertainty today over the number of Americans still being held at the embassy. Diplomatic sources said that some of the 50

Americans had been taken to locations outside Tehran. The students would neither confirm nor deny the transfer.

For the second time since they seized the embassy, the students released a taped message by one of the hostages calling on the United States to extradite the shah. The seven-minute message from Jerry Plotkin, a Los Angeles business-

man, said the hostages had shown films depicting war. Plotkin called massacres ordered by the shah "with troops firing crowds of unarmed demonstrators who could only throw stones."

All UN Council Delegates Call on Iran to End Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

over the holding of at least 50 U.S. hostages.

"I think the president, Congress and people have shown great restraint in the face of extreme provocation," Sen. Church said. "But that cannot go on indefinitely." For that reason, he said, he hoped that the Security Council and Mr. Waldheim could help resolve the crisis in time.

Sen. Church's delegation included Reps. Peter Peyser, D-N.Y.; Larry Winn Jr., R-Kan.; Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.; Benjamin Rosenfield, D-N.Y.; and William Brockmeyer, R-Mich.

Sen. Church, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was asked whether he considered the Security Council meeting an exercise in futility, in view of the statement by Ayatollah Khomeini that the council was only a tool of the United States. Sen. Church said: "I certainly hope that it will prove to be the case. The United Nations is certainly instrumental in the crisis."

He added: "The UN, in its role, is on trial. We hope that it will prove to be demonstrating its effectiveness in this crisis." In his remarks at the meeting, Mr. McHenry repeated the other delegates' request that the council demand that the shah be released by the end of the year.

"None of us, whatever our stance on other issues, can ignore the implications for all of us," he said. "Nor can we ignore that these [U.S.] representatives are being held in degrading conditions. It is threatened, kept bound, is not allowed to speak, does not even have a telephone. All of us at this table of diplomatic representatives, countries, and it is for all to speak up to demand their and to insist upon basic ones of humanity for their case; that release, including dignity by impartial observation."

Despite the strong warning issued in Sen. Church's statement and those in the opening by Mr. McHenry, some delegates doubted that any resolution of the crisis would emerge from the meeting. In any case, authority exceeds that of organizations, would take no before tomorrow.

Mr. Waldheim, who has been closely involved in every aspect of the crisis, said that the council might make a "constructive contribution."

He added that he had telephone contact yesterday with Iran's new foreign minister, Gholizadeh. Although he did not discuss the substance of the conversation, Mr. Waldheim said that he had been informed of the U.S. hostages were well

Chile Charges U.S. Practices Imperialism

SANTIAGO, Dec. 2 (UPI) — Reacting to President Carter's military, economic and diplomatic sanctions, Chile's military regime has accused the United States of violating international law and practicing imperialism.

The United States Friday charged Gen. Augusto Pinochet's government with "condoning international terrorism" by refusing to extradite three secret police officers accused of planning the assassination of dissident leader Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976. The extradition was rejected by Chile's Supreme Court Oct. 1.

The State Department said Mr. Carter had ordered a reduction in personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago and drastic cutbacks in economic and military aid.

Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos responded angrily that the United States "does not appear to understand what an independent, professional and serious judicial power is..." and that it was "intolerable" that the American government had become "an exclusive judge" of the extradition hearings in Chile.

Carter Plan for Foothold May Be in Jeopardy

Russia, U.S. Vie for Arms Role in Yemen

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI) — Nine months ago, President Carter exercised emergency powers to rush U.S. arms to Yemen, a country he hoped would become a staunch friend of the United States in the Middle East.

Today, there are increasing signs that the gamble is in jeopardy. Crates of Soviet MIG-21 fighter planes are piling up in the Yemeni port of Hodeida, indicating that Soviet arms spotted coming into the country this summer were just the beginning of a Soviet comeback.

Yemen, though barren of oil, is strategically important to Saudi Arabia on its northern border and to the United States and makes the increase in Soviet arms into Yemen worrisome to Riyadh and Washington.

Saudi Arabia, concerned by the large Communist presence in Southern Yemen, has been willing to buy U.S. arms for Yemen.

Warning Given

"But the Saudis won't keep buying our arms if Yemen accepts help from the Russians," an administration official predicted Friday.

This, in turn, would mean that Washington would lose the leverage it gained in Yemen, at Moscow's expense, by becoming that country's main source of modern arms and military training.

"Disturbing and regrettable," the

administration official said in characterizing the new turn of events in Yemen, where the Carter administration had placed such high hopes. But he said that Mr. Carter's bet on the country is only in jeopardy, not lost.

U.S. Middle East specialists said the Yemeni government is trying to demonstrate its independence from Saudi Arabia by also obtaining weapons from the Soviet Union. It is too early to know, they said, whether the Soviet arms coming into Yemen represent a temporary return to Moscow or the full-scale resumption of a relationship the Carter administration had hoped to break.

The administration has contended that Yemen was turning away from the Soviet Union, giving the United States a chance to exert its influence.

The State Department, in justifying to Congress its fiscal 1980 military aid package to Yemen, said: "In the last few years, [Yemen] has begun a process of reorientation away from the Soviets and toward the West."

Early this year, Southern Yemen attacked Yemen. About 1,000 Soviet military advisers and hundreds of Cuban and East German advisers had trained the Southern Yemeni forces.

In response, Mr. Carter decided to rush military support to Yemen in hopes of gaining a new friend in the Moslem world. He signed an

emergency "determination" March that enabled the United States to send weapons worth \$383 million to Yemen out waiting the customary 30 for Congress to review the deal.

This was the largest part of \$1 billion in weapons and training the United States has sold to Yemen since 1976. Saudi Arabia paid for that bill.

Hedging Bet

For reasons no one understood fully, Southern Yemen, half spring war against Yemen, some intense fighting. The United States proceeded to teach Yemen use its new U.S. weapons, including F-5E jet fighters. The Pentagon there are still 25 Americans in training in its military.

The Soviet Union, besides 1,000 advisers in Southern Yemen, has kept 100 military advisers in Yemen. This means that both Soviet and American military advisers are training Yemeni forces.

The F-5E jets the Yemenis have learned to fly are new items for an underdeveloped country. So are the MIG-21s. If the military aid from the Soviet Union and the United States continues in Yemen, it is not far off when the MIG-21s will fly off the Yemeni air base. The Russians have a MIG-21 in the Southern Yemen.

Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



Burger Called Poor Leader in Book on Supreme Court

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP) — "The Brethren," a new investigative book about the internal workings of the Supreme Court, portrays Warren Burger as a chief justice whose shortcomings as a legal scholar and efforts to manipulate his colleagues have alienated them and left the court without a true leader.

The book, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong of The Washington Post, is based on an accumulation of secret court materials: notes from justices' private conferences, draft opinions, internal memorandums and interviews with several justices and more than 170 former law clerks. None of the sources is named.

In addition, the authors obtained the private journal of Justice William Brennan Jr., who used his clerks to keep detailed accounts of what was going on in other justices' chambers.

The book says Justice Brennan privately called the chief "dummy." Justice Lewis Powell, stunned by the inadequacy of a Burger draft opinion, reportedly said that "if an associate in my law firm had done this, I'd fire him."

Two Captains

Justice Potter Stewart privately summed up the impact of the book's criticism of Burger's leadership this way: "On one hand, they used to have two captains. One for show, to take the women to dinner. The other to pilot the ship safely. The chief is the show captain."

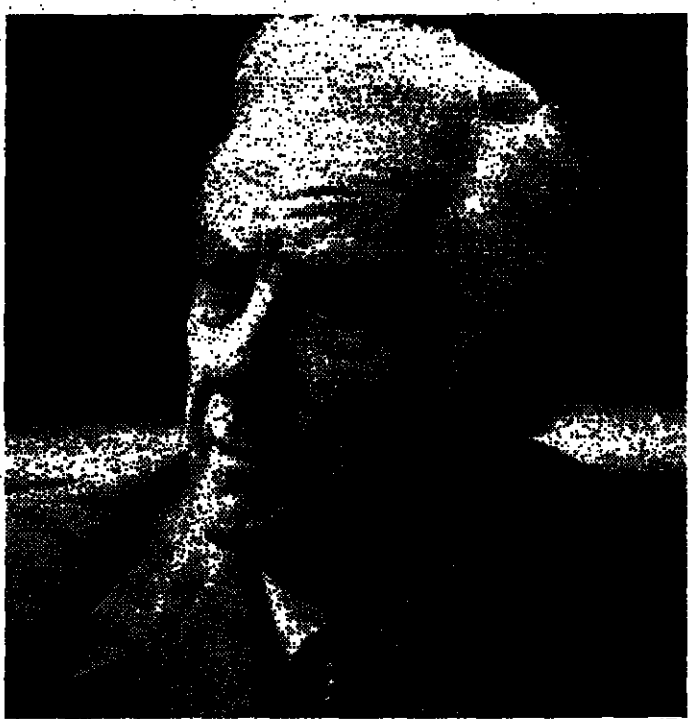
"All we need is a real captain." Debate about the impact of this book's breach of traditional secrecy has already begun, although its contents are not widely known. Many justices and observers of the court fear it could poison relationships among justices and their law clerks and, at the extreme, between the Supreme Court and the American people.

"When you start trying to reach down into the thought processes of Supreme Court justices," said Leon Janofsky, president of the American Bar Association, "that's an utterly intolerable situation. I think it may undermine the ability of the court to accomplish its responsibility."

Others, including many lawyers, disagree and believe that the court should be subject to the same scrutiny as other institutions.

The book covers the first seven years of the Burger Court, 1969 to 1976. The period marked the end of the liberal era of Chief Justice Earl Warren and efforts by Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford to create a new conservative Burger Court.

The court did turn more conservative, but it never became the Burger Court, according to the book, because of the chief justice's failure to win the respect of his colleagues. Instead, during the



Chief Justice Warren Burger

seven terms covered by the book, control began to pass on to a coalition of justices at the center.

The book does reinforce one image considered critical to the court's authority: The authors found no instances in which direct pressure from the outside influenced the justices' work. They were insulated.

Their view of the inside of the court, however, challenges numerous civics-class suppositions: that the court always bases its rulings solely on the law and Constitution and that the justices are uninfluenced by their own personal beliefs; that the court never consciously takes on the functions of a legislature; that it always reaches opinions through a calm and orderly deliberation, without intense politicking, brokering, combat and compromise; and that the justices of the Supreme Court are somehow above the normal shortcomings of human behavior.

The book discloses how: In a sudden attempt to become a "lame justice" after his resignation, an ailing William Douglas tried to participate in court deliberations and issue dissents even after his replacement, Justice John Paul Stevens, was seated. "No," Justice Brennan finally told Justice Douglas. "John has taken your place." "Not you, too," replied Justice Douglas.

In 1973, the court came within one vote of judicially imposing the Equal Rights Amendment. Justice Potter Stewart balked, the book says, in part because he felt "certain the ERA would be ratified."

In 1970, the court initially did not want to hear the Muhammad Ali draft evasion case but took it in part because he was so prominent. Finding no significant

constitutional reason to save Ali from a jail term, the justices simply decided to cite "technical errors" to set him free. Agreement to do that broke a 4-4 tie vote. Mr. Ali, the book says, "did not know how close he had come to going to jail."

In 1972, Justice Brennan refused to become a swing vote to overturn a man's jail sentence even though Justice Harry Blackmun, whom Justice Brennan hoped to bring in line on unrelated abortion and obscenity cases.

Justice Douglas tried on different occasions to block court actions by threatening to issue embarrassing and revealing dissents. On one of those occasions, his ploy worked.

The Burger problem surfaced early in his tenure, during an encounter with the late Justice John Marshall Harlan, a court legend. Justice Burger wanted to overturn a Georgia court decision by simply asserting that it was "wrong," that the state court had "misapplied the Georgia law," the book says.

"Politely, Harlan asked on what grounds he based his decision. What part of the Constitution did Burger intend to cite to justify such a ruling?"

"Burger said he preferred to avoid specifying any grounds."

A federal court, Harlan reminded the chief, even the Supreme Court, couldn't simply tell a court how to interpret its laws without providing a constitutional reason.

"We are the Supreme Court," Justice Burger reportedly said. "And we can do what we want."

A lot of criticism of Justice Burger came from those regarded as ideological opposites, like Justice Douglas and Justice Brennan. But the others, those closer to Justice Burger's conservatism, seemed unwilling to rescue him and often joined against him.

In two crucial cases, other justices consciously but circuitously stripped control from Justice Burger, the book says.

Basing Issue

In Swann versus Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, the issue was busing and how far federal courts could go in achieving racial balance in the schools. It was agreed that the lower court judge should be upheld and the opinion should be unanimous.

But Justice Burger's draft opinion was viewed as "disorganized and stupid," in one justice's words, and as a "retreat" from busing, rather than an endorsement. So piece by piece, the others chipped away at the Burger opinion until it reflected a more pro-busing view — even though the chief remained the author.

"When the opinion came out," the book says, the newspapers "said the court backed busing. Burger couldn't understand it. He told friends he considered his opinion anti-busing."

In the Nixon tapes case, which Justice Burger assigned to himself, other justices judged his first drafts "awful" and "an embarrassment to the court." Justices Stewart and Powell divided up the sections among the other justices and set out to force them one at a time on Justice Burger.

Conspiracy Lunch

A Capitol Hill lunch where justices and clerks devised the plan was eventually dubbed "the conspiracy lunch" by some.

The sections written by the other justices ultimately formed Justice Burger's unanimous opinion in that historic case.

According to the book, much of the worry about Justice Burger stemmed from what others saw as his efforts to manipulate the court. In a major anti-trust case in 1969, Justice Burger tried to change a time-honored court rule to obtain his desired result. The effort was blocked in part, by a threat from Justice Douglas, now retired, to expose Justice Burger's action in a public dissent.

Mr. Woodward and Mr. Armstrong received a \$350,000 advance for the book. Mr. Woodward, an assistant managing editor of The Washington Post, collaborated with Carl Bernstein on the Watergate story. Mr. Armstrong, a Post investigative reporter, worked with Mr. Woodward and Mr. Bernstein in writing "The Final Days," the best seller about the end of the Nixon administration.

Appeals Court Backs Carter On Rupture of Taiwan Ties

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP) — President Carter has the authority to unilaterally terminate the United States' mutual defense treaty with Taiwan, the U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled here.

The ruling on Friday overturned a federal judge's finding that Mr. Carter violated the Constitution when he ended the pact, effective Jan. 1. The lower court judge ruled in October that the treaty could not be ended without the approval of two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both houses of Congress.

The Carter administration said that the lower court's ruling posed a serious problem for U.S.-Chinese relations, because the normalization of diplomatic relations with China was based on an agreement to end the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

In reversing U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch, the appellate court said that the president must have the power "to conduct our foreign policy in a rational and effective manner."

Ruling Is Not Definitive

The unsigned opinion by seven members of the court made clear that its decision in the Taiwan case did not mean that the president's authority to end treaties unilaterally was absolute. "History shows us that there are too many variables to lay down any hard and fast constitutional rules," the court said.

Pointing out that the United States and Taiwan had a "novel and somewhat indefinite relationship," the court added:

"The subtleties involved in maintaining amorphous relationships are often the very stuff of diplomacy — a field in which the president, not Congress, has responsibility under our Constitution."

The ruling came in a suit brought by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., and 24 other conservative legislators who had called Mr. Carter's termination of the treaty "one of the worst power grabs in history."

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said, "We are obviously very pleased by the decision."

Goldwater Criticizes Decision

Sen. Goldwater said in a statement: "The framers of the Constitution would turn over in their graves at this ruling. [The decision] marks the first time in American history that a court has upheld the right of a foreign country [China] to dictate national policy for the U.S."

Daniel Pope, an attorney for Sen. Goldwater, said, "We expect to file with the Supreme Court Monday morning. . . We intend to fight this all the way."

Judge Gasch had indicated in June that he thought that Mr. Carter had exceeded his authority by unilaterally terminating the 1954 treaty, but said that the members of Congress lacked proper legal standing for their protest because Congress had not expressed an opinion on the issue.

Within hours, the Senate passed a resolution declaring its view that the Taiwan treaty could not be ended without Senate approval.

Mr. Goldwater and the other legislators then returned to Judge Gasch, who ruled in their favor on Oct. 17. That set the stage for the expedited move to the full U.S. Court of Appeals here, which heard arguments on Nov. 13.

Three Opinions

Eight of the court's 10 members heard arguments in the case, but Judge Harold Leventhal died before the opinion was issued. The court issued three separate opinions Friday, and all seven members said they would have reversed Judge Gasch, for various reasons.

U.S. Circuit Court Chief Judge Skelly Wright issued a separate opinion for the U.S. Circuit Court Judge Edward Tamm said that they still believe the legislators lack the legal standing to bring the case because they still have not directly confronted Mr. Carter on the issue.

"The issue here," Judge Wright said, "is whether and in what manner Congress and the president share the power to terminate treaties. For over 200 years, through bargaining, compromise and accommodation, these popularly elected branches of our government have in fact shared the task, without the help or need of the courts."

Judge Wright said that judges have "no special competence or experience" in managing foreign affairs, so the case should be dismissed out of hand until there is a direct confrontation.

U.S. Circuit Court Judge George Mackinnon dissented on some aspects of the unsigned unanimous ruling, saying that it appeared to "completely grant to the president unbridled power in the international realm. The appetite of the presidential office will be whetted by the court's decision today."

Taiwan Expected Ruling

TAIPEI, Dec. 2 (UPI) — The Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on the defeat of Sen. Goldwater's suit but officials had long believed that it had little chance of success.

One said that the fact that a number of U.S. legislators took such an action against Mr. Carter "is in itself a consolation to us."

Few Taiwanese had entertained the illusion that diplomatic relations with the United States would be restored.

Senate to Try To End Impasse On Windfall Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., disclosed yesterday that an attempt would be made this week to break the impasse on the so-called windfall profits tax on oil through a compromise that would generate about \$200 billion in revenues, about \$70 billion more than the amount now in the bill.

Sen. Byrd was deliberately vague about the amount contained in the compromise, stating it at various times as \$190 billion and as \$210 billion. Other senators said privately that the deal involved a package which has as its upper limit \$185 billion for the amount of revenues that would be generated during the period 1980-1990 by the special excise tax on petroleum.

This special tax, which is being sought by the White House as part of President Carter's energy package, represents the economic trade-off for phased removal of controls on oil prices.

Sen. Byrd also shied away from the use of the word "deal," saying that it was a compromise backed by senators from oil-consuming states and some senators from oil-producing states.

Playing Cat-and-Mouse Game in Peacetime Maneuvers

U.S. Hunts Soviet Submarines in Wide Atlantic Chase

By Richard Halloran

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2 (NYT) — The submarine hunters call him Crazy Ivan. He's the captain of a Soviet submarine who moves on course calmly, then suddenly puts his submerged vessel through one gyration after another, turning left and right, diving and rising, speeding up and slowing down.

Then, just as suddenly, Crazy Ivan settles his vessel back on course and moves along for another couple of hours before going through the same routine again.

In a game of hunter and hunted that ranges across the Atlantic Ocean, American submarine chasers haven't learned Ivan's real name. They say that they don't even know the number of his submarine because, as one officer here put it, "he never comes up to show us."

But they know him. Their job, formally known as anti-submarine warfare, or ASW, is to find him, track him, run practice drills to destroy him, and to feed back every scrap of information that they can collect for study by analysts in Washington.

Crazy Ivan is the captain of one of 60 attack submarines that the So-

viet Union regularly sends out to roam the Atlantic. They slip out of northern ports, move down through the Barents Sea and the channels between Greenland, Iceland and the United Kingdom, called the GIUK Gap, and into the North Atlantic.

There they maintain surveillance on the merchant ships that ply the trade routes between North America and Europe and the Middle East, going through attack maneuvers as if to sink them. In wartime, their mission would be to cut the sea lanes where supplies and reinforcements are intended to flow from the United States to American forces in Europe and the European allies.

Others of Ivan's comrades command 40 submarines carrying ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads aimed at U.S. cities, industry, and military bases.

Hunting for those submarines consumes 24 hours of every day for U.S. anti-submarine warfare forces, which are enhanced by smaller forces from Canada, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway. Coordinating the surveillance effort is the responsibility of Task Force 24, a unit of the American Atlantic Fleet that has its headquarters here.

The main arm of Task Force 24

consists of 12 squadrons of P-3 Orion aircraft, the military version of the Lockheed turboprop Electra that is packed with electronic sensors and manned by a crew of 12 who can fly up to 17 hours at 200 feet above the sea.

Four of those squadrons are based at Jacksonville, Fla., and another four at Brunswick, Maine. Four more squadrons are deployed in Bermuda, Iceland, the Azores and Sicily, in the Mediterranean. In addition, U.S. submarines crisscrossed with sensors are often assigned to Task Force 24 to hunt Soviet submarines.

When the Orion aircraft make contact with a Soviet submarine, they go through a series of identifying sounds and are sent to the fleet. When a submarine contact is made, the anti-submarine specialists run the tapes through their computers on board to find a match.

The most extensive information that the anti-submarine planes and ships collect is acoustical. "Every submarine has its own 'signature,' because no two pieces of machinery sound exactly alike," explained an officer here.

These bits of information are heard, taped, and transmitted back to Norfolk where they are studied by acoustical analysts and put into computers.

When the analysts have decided that they have a print on a particular Soviet submarine, publications describing it and tapes with its identifying sounds are sent to the fleet. When a submarine contact is made, the anti-submarine specialists run the tapes through their computers on board to find a match.

That is how U.S. officers identified Crazy Ivan, who obviously isn't crazy at all, just different.

The menacing competition between the hunters and the hunted is a race between technology and resources. Senior naval officers here said that the United States has been ahead in technology but that it is barely managing to hold that lead. They say that the United States is behind in resources, with the Russians widening the gap.

Officers who direct the anti-submarine effort contend that they do not have enough planes, ships, air crew or ground support people, or fuel to keep pace with the rapidly expanding Soviet submarine force that puts 15 new ships to sea every year. Thus, they say, they cannot know where every Soviet submarine is all the time.

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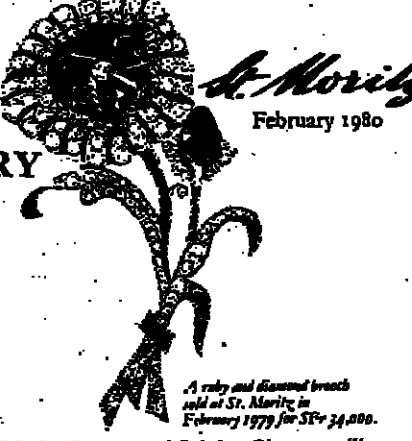
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Why Imprison a Journalist?

The imprisonment in Pakistan of an eminent journalist is the most recent — and one of the uglier — examples of dictatorships punishing the bearers of bad news. It is easy to understand the motives, however reprehensible. Any leader who can get away with silencing adverse information is likely to be tempted to do so. What is puzzling is what these dictatorships hope to gain.

Pakistani military authorities were upset by a report of unrest in Baluchistan which appeared in the respected Hong Kong weekly, the Far Eastern Economic Review. Officials acknowledged the article accurately reflected the local mood, but they said it "created hatred toward the martial-law authorities." Therefore, presumably to allay that hatred, they sentenced the writer to a year of hard labor.

The journalist is Salamat Ali, a Pakistani citizen who is staff correspondent for the magazine. He recently received the Mitsubishi award for service to Asian journalism. And, as an international flood of telegrams to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq attested, he is a professional of high standing.

Ali was tried by a Pakistani major who swore himself in and then announced that he was judge, prosecutor, interpreter and stenographer. On the day the trial opened, the government ruled that a press report could

be judged libelous "regardless of whether it is the truth and regardless of whether it is in the public interest."

Earlier, Information Secretary Mujibur Rahman Khan told a Review editor that the judgment would go easier if the foreign press paid little attention to the trial. Then he added: "If I had my way, he would go to the gallows."

The Review circulates only 1,500 copies in Pakistan, mainly among sophisticated urban dwellers who are well aware of what is happening in their own country. The people in Baluchistan who were supposed to have been inflamed by the article are largely illiterate, and they had scant access to the magazine, anyway. The assumption, therefore, is that military authorities were concerned with how they are seen from abroad.

That is the irony. Foreign readers of Ali's Oct. 19 article might have learned that the government was having problems — and most knew that anyway. But they also took note that at least the government was secure enough to allow fair reporting. Now millions of people around the world — including those who had never heard of Baluchistan or Gen. Zia — have formed a clear opinion of Pakistan's military rulers. It is not one that the government would wish to promote.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Crucial Tax on Oil

To make up your mind about the windfall oil profits tax, now under vigorous debate in the Senate, it helps to begin with a little arithmetic. President Carter has committed the country — properly and necessarily — to decontrolling oil prices over the next two years. If you assume, as most people do, that the world price will be over \$30 a barrel by then, the gross revenues of the U.S. domestic oil producers will double over those two years. Their revenues will increase by some \$60 billion.

The windfall profits tax has nothing to do, in fact, with profits. It is an excise tax — that is, a tax on each barrel of oil produced. The questions now before the Senate are how high to set that tax, and whether to vary it on the different categories of oil. The bill being debated in the Senate, drafted by its finance committee, would raise about half as much money as the version passed by the House last June. Which is right?

Justice weighs heavily in favor of the bill. The oil industry objects that the House bill would destroy incentives for further exploration. That's nonsense. Under the House bill, a barrel of newly discovered oil sold at \$30 would pay a windfall tax of \$6.50. That's hardly confiscatory — particularly when you remember that a similar barrel of newly discovered oil today is sold, under the controls, for less than \$14, and exploration continues at a high rate.

Under the Senate bill, newly discovered oil would pay no tax at all. It would be exempt,

to stimulate further discovery. But the Congressional Budget Office, like most other analysts, warns that domestic production is very unlikely to rise, regardless of prices offered. The only real question is how fast production falls. The higher the price, the slower that decline — but large differences in price incentives seem to offer only modest differences in the amounts of oil that will be found and brought to the market.

There are several basic principles that this new tax ought to reflect. It ought to follow, in general, the House bill in cutting down excessive incentives. But it could well follow the Senate bill in tilting decisively in favor of new discoveries, rather than heavy production from old fields. Third, the idea of segregated trust funds is a fundamentally bad one. Both bills would put this tax's revenues in trust funds; the normal appropriations process works a great deal better.

Without a stiff excise tax on oil, the rush of revenues from decontrol and a soaring world price promise severe damage to the U.S. economy. If the companies put all of the money into drilling, they will rapidly push exploration far beyond the point of diminishing returns. If they use the money to diversify into other businesses, the implications for competition and diversity in the U.S. business world are unwholesome. This tax is a device to maintain a crucial balance that is in danger of being lost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Canada in the Doldrums

Americans suffering from political malaise might glance northward. The ayatollah aside, Canada contends with afflictions that are familiar here — plus the torment of Quebec. The minority regime of Joe Clark has dwindled to caretaker status. The opposition Liberal Party will be leaderless until it elects a successor to Pierre Trudeau in March. And the United States shares in Canada's troubles, since the two economies are closely bound by trade and investment.

Indeed, this very twinning complicates Canada's quest for relief. When U.S. interest rates soar, the Bank of Canada must follow suit. U.S. recessions inescapably chill Canada, too. Two-thirds of Canada's goods are sold to Americans. More U.S. money — \$52 billion — is invested in Canada than anywhere else. Economically, Canada is the tail appended to an inattentive U.S. mule.

What is striking is that relations have nonetheless been so consistently cordial. Canadians are tolerant to a fault of U.S. ignorance of them. In areas of potential friction — oil and gas pricing, or northbound pollution — Canada has pressed its interests firmly but without bombast. Agreement in principle has been reached on a vital Alaska pipeline that by 1984 should funnel natural gas to hungry U.S. markets.

A share of the credit for the relatively smooth relations belongs to Trudeau, who was prime minister from 1968 until his defeat last May. He managed the U.S. connection

with skill and also gave Canada a new importance in world affairs. But like so many leaders elsewhere, he was unable to escape the stagnation caused by oil price upheavals. When he took office, unemployment was 4.5 percent and inflation 4 percent; when he left, both had nearly doubled.

Trudeau was thwarted also in his efforts to quell the separatism in Quebec, even though he was once regarded as the ideal mediator between Canada's French and English communities. In any case, it was under this "French-Canadian" federal leader that separatists took control of Quebec in 1976, breaching the stronghold of Liberal voting power. But as Trudeau pointed out, this was less a mandate for independence than an economic protest. There is malaise in Quebec, too. The referendum on independence has been postponed until spring and the separatists are losing ground. Trudeau is in eclipse, yet his most deeply felt federal cause is ascendant.

Clark, however, is gaining little from this turn. His Conservative Party governs as a minority government since spring only with the tacit support of the opposition. To his credit, he has resisted separatism without provoking Quebecois emotions. It is a time for treading water, waiting for the Liberals to find a leader and for Quebec to decide if it really wants to pay the high price of independence. All in all, malaise, Canadian style.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

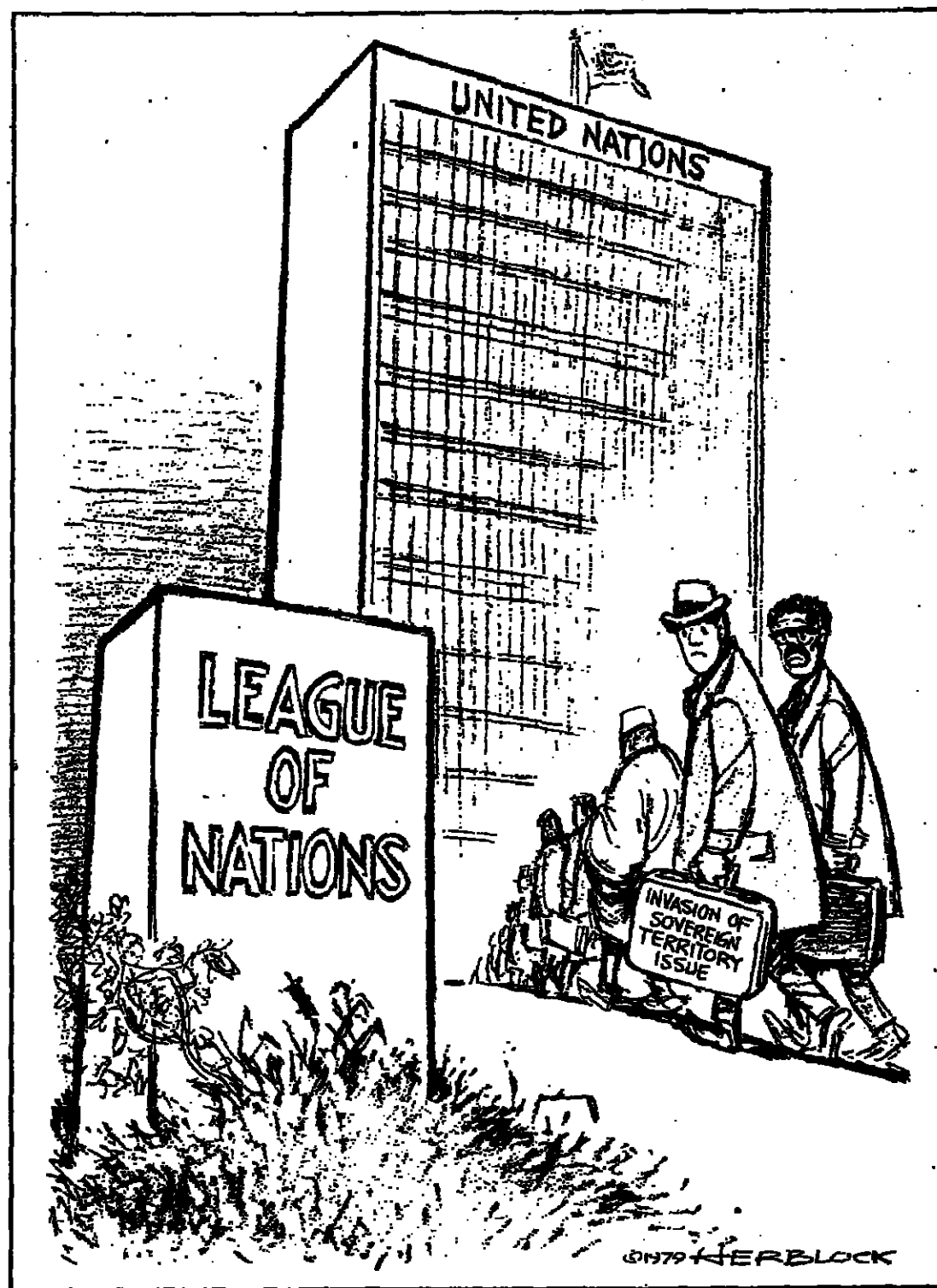
December 3, 1904

NEW YORK — Today's editorial reads: "The recurrence of yellow fever in Cuba is the inevitable result of the failure of the Government and the people to maintain at its proper standard the sanitary organization established by the American officers there. This misfortune furnishes a contrast to the immunity from disease of the people of Puerto Rico, where the hygienic laws, as a consequence of our control, are still enforced with the happiest results. On the day of reckoning, the score will be fixed, not on the unfitness of the Cubans for a salutary self-government, but on our folly for thrusting our power where the capacity for its exertion did not exist."

Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1929

ATLANTIC CITY — Miss Helen Keller, famous blind and deaf woman, who in a book published in 1927 described her conversion to the Swedenborgian belief, has now become a convert to the Persian religion of Bahaism, or Baha'i, following the precepts of the prophet Baha'ullah. Addressing a gathering of the New History Society here, Miss Keller said she was proud to be a disciple of the Persian Babi, "who urged us to live to humanize the world." From London comes the report that the Maharajah of Kashmir wants to sell his domain to the British Government, apparently because he views with concern the possibility of an Indian Government that might interfere with his personal rule.



A Slip in Bananasville

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When Iran threatened to withdraw its money from U.S. banks and the United States countered with a freeze on Iranian assets, a London foreign-exchange dealer who was buffeted by the action and reaction was reported to have exclaimed, "It's bananasville down here."

He was in error. "Banana," singular, is a word used to deride Latin American nations, as in "banana republic"; "bananas," plural, is used to mean "crazy," or — in the sense intended by the London trader — "crazily frenetic."

"Bananasville," then, would be a disparagement of a lazy tropical town, a world apart from "Bananasville," that frantic city across the river from Saratoga Springs. Let's try to keep the singular and plural meanings separate.

On the subject of national or regional derision, one reader — who signs herself "Rachel Sturz," but that cannot be her real name — asks, "What is the origin of the phrase 'Mexican standoff'?"

Long before Polish jokes, American English incorporated ethnic putdowns in various phrases. Just as the English knocked the Dutch ("Dutch treat" for no treat at all, and "Dutch courage" for drunken fortitude), Americans knocked the Mexicans: "In Texas, a 'Mexican breakfast' is a cigarette and a glass of water, offering no nourishment, and the phrase 'Mexican standoff' came to mean one of those impasses from which no good would come."

In recent years, with the assertion of ethnic pride, the language has tended to purge itself of stereotyped national characteristics (although kids still call other kids who take back presents "Indian givers"). In one usage about Mexico, the change has been extreme, from slur to neutral description and finally to euphemism: "Weebies" (from having entered the United States by swimming the Rio Grande) became "illegal aliens"; as that category came to include millions of people, it was changed to "undocumented workers." The objection to the use of this bureaucratic euphemism has led nowhere, or to what can best be called an American standoff.

Free Gifts? Bank advertising has begun to give me withdrawal symptoms. "Free Gifts Galore and a Whole Lot More From Citibank," offers the outfit that used to call itself The First National City Bank of New York before its managers went on a diet of short-term bread.

"Free" gifts? What other kind of gifts are there? Like Hong Kong, gifts are etymologically born free. When it offers "a dazzling array of free gifts," Citibank is either hinting that the competition is offering gifts that are sneakily unfree, or is making a redundant deposit in its word account. It is possible, of course, for gifts to be described as "costly," but never from the point of view of the receiver. It's either free, or it is a gift; it is never a free gift.

Citibank — the name evokes Ian Fleming's car, "Chitty-Chitty-Bang-Bang" — is to be commended, however, for its new slogan, "The City Never Sleeps." This is derived from "The Eye That Never Sleeps," the slogan of the Pinkerton detective agency, which appeared under a picture of an open eye and was the origin of the phrase "private eye."

Over at what used to be called The Chase Manhattan Bank (when The Chase National Bank merged with The Bank of The Manhattan Co.) the name-chopping has resulted in calling the place "the Chase," which was evidently preferred to "Chabank."

In a curious Chase advertisement, a woman in a doctor's smock is saying, "Once my future became clear I put the Chase behind me." This was obviously intended as an extension of the bank's slogan, "You have the Chase behind you," but as I understand the language, the phrase "to put something behind you" is to forget about it. Writes Richard Phillips of Matavau, N.J.: "When I first read the headline to this advertisement, I thought the next words from the doctor would be, 'Thank goodness, I never have to bank there again!'"

In Washington, D.C., banks bank on radio spots, and the commutation of "free gifts" offers starts with "plus." For some reason, the name of this mathematical symbol for addition has been snatched from the center of equations and placed smack at the head of sentences, as if to mean, "Not only that, folks, but look."

The "plus" phenomenon was observed by the poet Karl Shapiro in 1971: "There had come into the debased speech of a certain breed of American college student the word plus — at the beginning of a sentence!" He quoted one student as saying, "Plus I really love it when the school is so quiet," and wondered, "If they use plus as also or slors or allors or the beautiful and yet still — if they use plus to start a period, then why not minus? 'Minus I don't like to go home.' Or equal: 'Equal he isn't exactly my type.'"

Moreover (a word the plusniks never deign to use), the use of "plus" as a sentence-starter goes far beyond bank advertising. The Strand Book Store in New York, my favorite haunt, headlines its catalog, "Plus Reviews [sic] Copies of New Books at Half Price." And that's where I buy my dictionaries.

Credit the people at Citibank and Chase with getting the word "savings" right. What you put in a savings account is your savings. However, when you save money by finding a bargain, you drop the "s." Advertisers who urge you to hustle to their emporia "for a fantastic savings on your winter wardrobe" mean "fantastic savings." Watch out for such "savings"; the only good play on the word is in Panasonic's advertisement for its electric beard chopper: "shaving gear."

In this week's harangue, I seem to be taking apart the work of the advertising copywriter; the target is inviting, but some of the most careful English is used in advertising copy. Many copywriters are unnecessarily self-conscious about their commercial craft. Indeed, they should be prouder of their contribution to vivid and persuasive language.

Consider the Maine Highway Safety Committee, concerned about the number of children seated in auto accidents because seat belts were not fastened. The committee's adman adopted a zingy slogan that has been going the rounds in the safety dodge: "Have you belted your kids today?"

Then, on second thought, not wanting to offend the child-abuse crowd, the committee withdrew the advertisement. How pusillanimous! That copy line was a grabber, an unforgettable caution — why throw it away because some humorless types may take a play on words seriously?

A Few Awards

Time for the 1979 Language Pretentiousness and Avoidance of Ugly Reality Awards. The envelopes, please.

In merchandising: Here is a en-

phemism for "used" even more attractive than "two-owned" in the selling of used cars — "experienced" cars. Runner-up is the Philadelphia second-hand dealer who advertised "pre-loved" Oriental carpets.

In the law: When government attorneys think they have discovered a conspiracy to fix prices, they have taken to referring to the practice as "conscious parallelism."

In politics: To Afghanistan's state radio goes this year's award for the announcement that President Nur Mohammed Taraki had resigned "for reasons of ill health." It turned out his health was affected by 12 bullet holes in his body.

©1979, The New York Times.

Iran: The View From Britain

By James Reston

LONDON — The British have so many problems of their own these days — 17 percent inflation, 15 percent mortgage interest rates, and trouble with the unions, the Irish, the Rhodesians and their European partners — that they scarcely have time to worry about the crisis in Iran.

When they do take time, they express their disgust with that guarded British understatement that enables them to say sharp things without seeming to be provocative or impolite. They "cannot remain indifferent" to the violation of embassies, they say, "this sort of thing just isn't done... so untidy!" By which they mean, "It's a bloody mess!"

Just Regrets But in a quick trip around the world, I have yet to meet any officials who want to do anything more than regret, or at most deplore, the taking of hostages. No collective action is indicated beyond the passing of carefully worded resolutions. Plenty of sympathy, even praise for President Carter's "restraint," but no practical common policies to deal with diplomatic anarchy such as they adopted a few years ago to control sky-jacking and the anarchy on the world's airways.

The Japanese are "sorry" about the events in Tehran, but go on buying the oil Iran need to sell to the United States on the spot markets in Rotterdam and elsewhere, at inflated prices. The Russians concede that they agreed with the United States to work together to prevent local or regional conflicts from getting out of hand, but they say they do not want to "interfere" in Iran's internal affairs, presumably because they stand to gain from the spasm of anti-U.S. sentiment in that country.

A Favor

The Ayatollah Khomeini counted on these divisions among the free industrial nations. He has dramatized what is meant by the "tyranny of the minority," what happens when determined special interests impose their views by force on a nation, and even on the general interests of the most powerful industrial nation of the world. In some ways, he has done us a favor, but it is not clear that the free nations have understood his message.

Ayatollah Khomeini is obviously riding to disaster. It is only a question of time. Sooner or later, it will be obvious that he is not only harming his country but also his religion. The immediate problem is what to

Where Does the EEC Go After Dublin?

By Edward Behr

DUBLIN — The crisis caused by Mrs. Thatcher's determination to get back £1 billion she feels Britain is "inevitably" paying into European Economic Community is the most serious crisis since General de Gaulle boycotted EEC ministerial meetings for nine months in 1965.

The British budget issue is only the tip of the iceberg. The truth is that the community is in trouble, and — even allowing for a cooling off period between now and the next "last-chance" summit in three months time, its problems are likely to worsen, not improve.

Part of the EEC malaise undoubtedly concerns the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the "infamous" cost of subsidizing Europe's farmers. The EEC commissioner in charge of agriculture, Finn Gundelach, a Dane, says: "How long do you think the general public will support a policy whereby a lot of farmers are producing products not for the market, but for one buyer — me — stupid enough to say beforehand that I will buy any amount you produce at fixed prices?"

Breaking Down

EEC officials privately admit that the financial system of the community is breaking down, and if things continue as in the past, soon there will be nothing left for anything but CAP.

The ensuing dairy mountain stems from a fundamental option, made by those who drafted the EEC treaty, that there had to be a common agricultural as well as industrial market. With huge discrepancies in farming efficiency, CAP was a means of introducing a unified market in farm produce while at the same time avoiding the collapse of EEC's less efficient farmers.

There have been no measures to radically reform CAP because in most EEC countries, Britain excepted, farmers are seen not only as politically important lobbies but as a valuable contribution to Europe's social stability as well. Britain, in contrast, has had no small peasant farmers to speak of in the last 400 years, and British farmers are geared to producing as cheaply as possible, whereas most other EEC countries have a deliberately high food cost policy.

Inevitably, the consequence of British EEC membership has been, in the eyes of British public opinion, to equate membership with spiraling food prices, a myth the former Labor government did nothing to dispel. The result has been to focus attention, as Mrs. Thatcher did last week, on Britain's CAP contribution to the exclusion of everything else. Her "give 'em hell" attitude may have won her increased grass-roots support, but threatens a disruption of the EEC, in the long run, be as grave for Britain as for the rest of the "nine."

For not only is Mrs. Thatcher fed up with EEC. Increasingly, the rest

of the EEC is fed up with Britain, and, indeed, increasingly disillusioned about the value of membership. The French, in particular, feel that behind the Thatcher play lies a Machiavellian British plot to reduce the EEC to a mere free trade area, with no institutions or binding rules.

The existence of British North Sea oil also underlines the difference between Britain and the rest of her EEC partners. In Dublin, the Germans made much of Britain's refusal to consider her oil in any way, even in an emergency, community property.

Such quarreling comes in a climate of recession and at a time when, in the words of one EEC official, "Goodwill flies out of the window." All those attending the summit tacitly admit that had the Western economy been expanding instead of contracting, the question of Britain's £1 billion contribution would never have arisen. But its because there is a recession that the "nine" are fighting for their interests so ruthlessly. Hence the "sheepskin" war, the British decision to keep EEC fishermen out of territorial waters, and the proliferation of disguised non-tariff barriers, such as national "safety" or "standard specification" regulations, which are just as protectionist as the quotas and tariffs that were eliminated under the EEC treaty.

Lasting Harm

The trouble is that EEC rules cannot be eroded indefinitely without the community itself suffering lasting harm. If Mrs. Thatcher does go ahead with measures to paralyze the EEC after failing to get her way next March, the problems facing EEC will concern its very survival.

For what kind of community will be left? Already, the notion of political unity has vanished. A Thatcher-induced disruption will almost certainly stimulate a wave of protectionist clamors. This will not necessarily mean the formal end of the EEC. But it does herald a possible European "sotto governo," dodging EEC rules but leaving the formal aspects of EEC intact, including a powerless and increasingly resented Euro-bureaucracy. And the longer this state of affairs continues, the more difficult it will be to put right.

Edward Behr is European Regional Editor for Newsweek magazine.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

News Analysis

EEC Rifts Add to Frustration in West

By Paul Lewis

BLIN (NYT) — As expected, Minister Margaret Thatcher

to persuade her eight partners in the European Economic Community to accept a meeting here last week to discuss the financial burden imposed by the Community on the British pound.

Although a crisis was averted, relations are tense and may break if a compromise cannot be reached at the next meeting in February.

The United States is likely to find a new ally in the EEC, a world that is becoming increasingly difficult to manage.

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refused to pay Britain's share of the budget. "We are in and we are staying in," she said.

The Labor Party, which has mixed views on Western European integration, could well come out in favor of withdrawal on the ground that membership has failed to produce the economic benefits its supporters promised.

A change of heart by Labor could trigger a reaction against membership in Denmark, which barely voted to join in 1973 after Norway had voted to stay out.

Such a revolt could stir dissatisfaction in Italy, which feels that its poor southern regions have not benefited as much from membership as had been hoped.

The quarrel over Britain's budget contribution has not prevented the nine member countries from working together on many issues, such as fixed monetary exchange rates, a directly elected European Parliament and the admission of Greece as the 10th member in 1981.

On the other hand, the budget quarrel is making political cooperation more difficult. Mrs. Thatcher has been unable to break into the close personal alliance between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who apparently do not trust her enough.

If Mrs. Thatcher does not get satisfaction in February and becomes a spoiler, the community may be heading for trouble. Over the next few years it must decide whether to admit Spain and Portugal and must make a start at overhauling the expensive farm policy, which threatens to cost more than any of the members are prepared to pay.

Both tasks will become more difficult as the new and old members are locked in political warfare.

Usually a client leans about energy auditors from a television commercial and then writes to a government office which puts him in touch with a firm like UNIBO.

Mr. Aubert sends an auditor to inspect his building for heat losses and inefficient heating equipment. The auditor gives a free estimate of what investments would be necessary and, if the client agrees to go ahead, the improvements are partly financed by a government loan, bonus and tax deduction.

But often, Mr. Aubert notes, there are headaches. Many apartments are cooperatives, so that investments in energy-savings can be blocked if one tenant decides that he will not, or cannot afford to, pay his share. Housewives are reluctant to allow auditors in their apartments before their husbands arrive back from the job said by them.

Mr. Aubert thinks that it is almost impossible to reach renters, who account for more than half the housing market in France.

Mr. Aubert has an interest in insulation and other energy savings because he cuts down his heating costs and improves the value of his home, Mr. Aubert said. "But a renter is not going to pay out of his own pocket, and the landlord figures he receives no personal benefit from making investments that will cut his tenant's heating bills."

The weakest link in the government's energy conservation campaign is the automobile. Car sales are booming, and in recent years the size of models and engines has tended to increase. Because the industry is a leading source of jobs and export earnings — at a time when the number of unemployed hovers around 1.3 million and there is a trade deficit — the automobile remains a sacred cow.

The government has gone as far as to assert that even a slight decrease in the use of automobiles would provoke an unacceptable strain on the capacity of public transportation.

The conservation effort has focused instead on constant increases in the price of gasoline, which at \$2.71 a gallon for regular is higher here than in most other Western countries. More recently, the government has handed out "scoring cards" to encourage drivers to devise ways to hold down fuel consumption.

Automobile companies have agreed to reduce gasoline intake by 10 percent in all models by 1985. And the government has signed contracts with Renault and Peugeot for development by the mid-1980s of prototypes that consume 25 percent less fuel than similar models now on the road.



ICY ANGLE — Skiers, dwarfed by icicles hanging from the roof of a ski lodge, start out for a day on the slopes near the Bavarian Alpine ski resort of Bayrisch-Zell.

Drop in Oil Imports Seen As Agency Meets on Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

a ton of oil, says Richard Perissech, a Common Market energy official. At current oil prices, the investment can be recovered in less than three years. For homeowners, a \$1,200 investment on average is needed to produce annual savings of a ton of oil, so the break-even period stretches to almost 10 years, he said.

Both U.S. and European governments offer incentives — tax credits or subsidies — to spur improvements by homeowners and factory managers. The main difference in emphasis in the U.S. approach is a preference for legislating standards in housing, car construction and industry performance. European governments generally shun such standards. "We think that a code usually turns out to be a lowest common denominator rather than the best people could do if they had an incentive," a Common Market official said.

One form of incentive is energy-related labeling to spur competition. A new EEC directive requires manufacturers to display clearly how much electricity is consumed by each model. Labeling will be required eventually for all appliances. The U.S. government intends to introduce similar requirements.

The biggest potential savings in Europe are believed to be in more efficient home heating. The Netherlands has embarked on an ambitious program of re-insulating nearly 4 million dwellings by next year — nearly 80 percent of all housing. West Germany and Sweden have similar programs involving government support.

Urban Programs In the United States, some of the most impressive achievements have been at the city level. Seattle is trying to cut its projected electrical consumption by almost 20 percent by 1990. The centerpiece of this drive is a building code that demands energy-saving features in new homes and office buildings.

Britain is the European leader in campaigns to alert industrial managers to potential energy savings, according to IEA officials, who cite the spreading British system of "energy audits" to demonstrate the profits in conservation. West Germany has invested in a vast government-funded research and development program to stimulate energy savings in industry, the officials say. The United States has set standards for conservation in 17 industries.

Taiwan Novels in China HONG KONG, Dec. 2 (Reuters) — China has published a collection of 22 medium-length novels and short stories by 16 Taiwanese writers for nationwide sale, the Chinese news agency reported today. It said this was the first time in 30 years that works of fiction from Taiwan have been published in China.

Unesco Concludes World Media Study

By Paul Churkow

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP) — A Unesco-created commission has concluded a controversial two-year study of global communications and news-gathering by approving a compromise final report condemning censorship and "imbalance" in international news flow.

The report, which will be released next year, also urges that journalists everywhere have access to sources in the political opposition, the commission chairman, Sean MacBride, said.

It calls for increased efforts toward "new world information order" and expresses concern over the dangers of global news flow being dominated by "trans-national" news organizations, Mr. MacBride said.

The commission, composed of 16 journalists and government information officials, put off decisions on several other key proposals that were strongly opposed by Western and some Third World representatives. Among them were:

- An international code of ethics.
- Some form of international "protection for journalists," a proposal that was strongly supported by Mr. MacBride.
- Some form of international "right of reply and rectification" for individuals, groups or governments to reply to news stories.

Plans for the United Nations, possibly with Unesco, to establish an international broadcasting arm. "By and large, there was a much greater measure of agreement than I had thought possible," said Mr. MacBride, 75, the former Irish foreign minister. He expressed disappointment that his call for "protection of journalists" did not receive wider support. He said the commission urged that it be re-examined in discussions of journalists among

themselves, without participation by governments.

The report, appended with dissenting views to be submitted by Jan. 5, will be submitted to Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal. A Unesco spokesman said that it would be translated and printed, and probably released by March.

With some recommendations that could give practical impact to the report's conclusions, Mr. M'Bow will present the commission's study to next fall's biennial general conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Throughout its two-year study, the commission drew fire from many Western governments and journalists' groups who felt that some proposals being discussed could, if approved, threaten Western concepts of press freedom.

Third World representatives, on the other hand, felt that the commission could help replace with a "new world information order" what they feel is the West's "colonialist" domination of global communications.

Over the last week — before Mr. MacBride urged on Friday that the report not be discussed until it is released — many Western and Third World members gave the same assessment: "We won some, we lost some."

Tunisia's Mustapha Masmoudi, a vocal proponent of "the new world information order," won agreement for a proposal calling for the formation of a Unesco-backed institute or center for communications planning.

Chile's Juan Somavia, a government official during the government of Salvador Allende, characterized the final report as "a blueprint of initial actions toward a new world information and communication order."

Unesco officials said that Sergei Losev, director-general of Tass, complained to the commission on Friday about a Western press report claiming that his was the sole dissenting voice against access for journalists to the political opposition.

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Swede Criticizes Training Libyans

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2 (UPI) —

Defense Minister Eric Krommark yesterday criticized a plan by the state-owned Telub concern to give 80 Libyan technicians advanced training in electronics, computers and radar in Sweden.

The Libyans are to arrive Jan. 11 and "in all likelihood," Mr. Krommark said, the technicians would be military personnel.

Mr. Krommark told the newspaper Expressen, which revealed news of the Libyan affair, that he was "to put it mildly, very doubtful about this project." Sweden has refused to sell arms to the authoritarian regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Earthquake Hits Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake shook a wide area

of the central part of Japan's main island of Honshu this evening, the Meteorological Agency said. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

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Founder Warns Against Use as Regime's Tool

Ex-Chief Urges Reduced Role for KCIA

By Henry Scott-Stokes

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (NYT) — Kim Jong Pil, the founder and first head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, says that the agency should not be a government tool in post-Park Korea and should confine itself to gathering information.

Mr. Kim, meeting foreign reporters here apparently for the first time since he left office as premier in 1975, said that the intelligence agency should "lead Korea into international society."

The agency, he said, should not be the instrument of any government and should confine itself to gathering information, but he declined to discuss a reduction in the personnel or the budget of the organization.

Mr. Kim, who has presidential ambitions, became the head of the governing Democratic Republican Party two weeks ago in succession to President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated on Oct. 26. A member of the National Assembly, he served as premier under Park for five years, but had many disagreements with the president during their long association.

He warned against overestimating the powers of the intelligence agency, which analysts here believe has a permanent staff of about

30,000 plus outside agents. He implied that outsiders could not see more than a superficial aspect of the organization that during Park's 18-year rule arrested and interrogated hundreds of critics of the regime and earned an international reputation with such activities as the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung, a leading opposition politician, from a Tokyo hotel in 1973.

Ties to Japan

Mr. Kim, who has served as chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union since 1976, was asked about his close ties with Japan. After the slaying of Park's wife in 1974 by a Korean resident of Japan who was attempting to kill the president, Park threatened to cut diplomatic relations with Japan. Mr. Kim, a conduit for Japanese business deals in Korea, is reported to have urged Park, successfully, to reverse his decision.

"That is basically true," commented Mr. Kim.

Business sources in Tokyo have said that Mr. Kim was not widely backed by Japanese business interests in his attempt to win election as president. Some Japanese said he had ties to Yoshio Kodama, a rightist who is on trial in the Lockheed Aircraft bribery case in Japan, and to Hisayuki Machii, a Korean Japanese accused of gangland style ac-

tivities in the Ginza entertainment district.

Mr. Kim denied any links. "I met Mr. Kodama only twice and many years ago," he said. Mr. Kodama is reputed to have played a key role behind the scenes in the governing Liberal Democratic Party for decades after World War II. During that time he served in China and amassed a fortune in jewels and rare metals.

The former premier also said that he had nothing to do with Mr. Machii, whose company, Toa Enterprises, has collapsed after failing in real estate deals. Mr. Kim said he had never received any financial contributions from Japan and also denied connections with a widely publicized scandal over the smuggling of pachinko, or pinball, machines into Korea in the early 1960s.

Planned Coup

Mr. Kim, a former army officer who is married to a niece of Park, planned the bloodless military coup that brought Park to power in 1961. He subsequently organized the Democratic Republican Party for Park and in 1965 had a central role in the normalization of relations between South Korea and Japan. The move to improve relations with Korea's former colonial masters drew widespread protests from students here.

Until last month, Mr. Kim had maintained a low profile since leaving the premiership. His emergence as a probable Democratic Republican candidate for the presidency under a revised constitution is causing wide interest in Seoul.

Acting President Choi Kyu Hah is expected to take over as interim president after Thursday when a rubber-stamp electoral college will vote him into office. His main task will be to modify the harsh constitution imposed by Park in 1972 to give himself extensive personal powers to rule South Korea's 37 million persons.

Mr. Kim said that the work of revising the constitution would take a year or two. He appears in no hurry to press ahead with early elections, since his party is weak and demoralized after the loss of Park. The opposition New Democratic Party, led by Kim Young Sam, is in an ebullient mood by comparison.

To gain time to rebuild his party, some political analysts said, Mr. Kim will delay agreement on the constitution and spin out discussions on details. The parliamentary committee set up last week to carry out the constitutional revision is evenly divided between pro-Park and opposition legislators, but the terms under which it was established provide that all decisions must be by unanimous vote.



Mrs. Gandhi holds up a copy of her party's campaign manifesto for the Indian elections.

Accuses 'Neo-Imperialists' of Wide Strategy

Gandhi Alleges Plan to Destabilize Asia

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party, launching a campaign for the Indian legislative elections next month, have denounced an alleged "neo-imperialist" global strategy to destabilize the entire region from Suez to the Far East.

An electoral platform unveiled by Mrs. Gandhi yesterday said that India should oppose the alleged strategy. She said, "I don't know who is behind this, but these areas are being destabilized and we have to do our best to counter it." Neither Mrs. Gandhi nor the party document named the "neo-imperialists," but the term is used by Third World and Communist countries to mean the West.

In the past, Mrs. Gandhi blamed her 1977 electoral defeat and the fall of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Pakistan that year on destabilization efforts by U.S. and other Western interests.

Monk Killed in Israel in Grenade Attack

TEL AVIV, Dec. 2 (AP) — A Greek Orthodox monk was found dead in his monastery room last weekend, the victim of a hand grenade attack.

An Israeli military spokesman said today that a monastery guard discovered the monk's body Friday at the Beer Yaseov monastery near Nablus, on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. The Israelis blamed the attack on Palestinians.

Mrs. Gandhi said that India should continue its pro-Arab and pro-Palestinian policies and should recognize the Cambodian government installed in Phnom Penh early this year by pro-Soviet Vietnamese-backed forces.

Emergency Rule

The manifesto skips over the controversial emergency rule by Mrs. Gandhi from 1975 to 1977. The platform promises to revive successful programs that it says were abandoned or wrecked by the governments that succeeded her.

The main task is to restore law and order, which has deteriorated seriously, she said, citing increased crime and communal rioting since she left office. "I fear that people may get used to the law of the jungle," she said.

"There is no security for life, limb or property," she said, asking what was the use of having democracy and independence if individuals are not secure.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is believed to have a good chance of leading her party back to power, was asked whether she finds that people fear her and a return to emergency rule, under which thousands were jailed. "Who fears me? That I would like to know," she replied. "It is not at all evident. Nobody has traveled more, seen, talked, shaken hands, been hugged by more men and women than I, in India or anywhere in the world. I don't see any fear in their eyes."

Defending emergency rule without naming it, the 36-page manifesto says that Mrs. Gandhi defended democracy, and that the party opposes press censorship, which was rigidly enforced during emergency rule. Mrs. Gandhi said that she

looks forward to "increasing cooperation."

Embassy Demonstration

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (UPI) — Hundreds of Iranian students chanted "Down with U.S. imperialism," demanded the return of the Shah to Iran for trial, and burned an American flag outside the U.S. Embassy yesterday.

Peking's City Authorities Decide 'Democracy Wall' Must Be Ended

PEKING, Dec. 2 (WP) — Peking's municipal authorities have agreed that the wall-poster area known as "Democracy Wall" should be closed.

"Facts prove the Xidan wall has no advantages, only disadvantages, and so must be taken care of as soon as possible," the Peking Daily said yesterday in a front-page report summing up discussions by the city's Revolutionary Committee.

A shutdown of the year-old poster area near Xidan Street would be a severe blow to the morale of educated Chinese who have argued for more free expression. It would also weaken the government's claims to have created a new legal system based on the Constitution rather than political whim. The right to "speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters" is guaranteed in the Constitution approved 21 months ago, but the official campaign against the wall has made no mention of that.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress, or parliament, asked the Peking authorities Thursday to take unspecified action against the wall, a two-block expanse of dirty brick enclosing a bus yard along the Avenue of Eternal Peace. Yesterday's Peking Daily story said the members of the Revolutionary Committee enthusiastically took up the suggestion.

Han Zuoli, a leader of the city's education bureau, told the session that posters put up on the wall had "attacked the party leadership and the socialist system." In view of these circumstances, Xidan wall can no longer continue.

But yesterday a few new posters went up, mostly decrying hints in the press that the wall would be closed. One poster said, "Xidan wall cannot be closed" and predicted "several little Democracy Walls" would appear in other places if the main one was forbidden.

Claims Food Is Distributed

Cambodia Denies Blocking Shipments of Western Aid

BANGKOK, Dec. 2 (Reuters) — The Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia has denied hindering Western aid shipments, the Vietnamese news agency said today.

The VNA quoted a Cambodian Foreign Ministry statement as saying international aid "has been distributed to all parts of Cambodia under the supervision and with the collaboration of the representatives of . . . [international] organizations."

Controversy has surrounded the relief question because some diplomatic and refugee sources said last week that Vietnam was intent on starving the Cambodian population out of existence.

That charge was supported to some extent by a group of French deputies, who told a news conference in Paris upon returning from Phnom Penh that they believed a large quantity of international aid for Cambodia was being siphoned off to Vietnam.

In addition, the U.S. State Department raised the possibility Friday that the Cambodian government may not be distributing all of the food shipments.

Stored in Warehouses

Relief agency sources in Bangkok, like some officials in Washington, said they believed that much of the aid sent in the past two months still is stored in warehouses in Phnom Penh and Kampong Som, Cambodia's deep-water port.

The State Department said they "cannot dispute the ability" that Vietnamese forces, Cambodia, and their Cambodian allies, may be worsening the situation by withholding relief supplies, destroying crops and even mining fields.

The officials said they could confirm reports that as many as 10,000 tons of food sent to Cambodia by international relief agencies is piling up in warehouses. Vietnamese officials refuse to enter in its distribution. But officials made clear that the discrepancies between the aid being sent into Cambodia and what was being distributed.

An official said that such discrepancies could have been explained by the lack of transportation facilities inside Cambodia. "But this problem has been solved to a large extent by the use of around 130 trucks to Cambodia by international relief agencies."

These comments contrasted a statement made yesterday in Hanoi by the men coordinating relief effort, Malcolm Harper, British charity Oxfam.

Mr. Harper said that, while there was widespread malnutrition, there was nothing to support the charge that the Cambodian government was refusing to distribute aid. He said that he and his associates had difficulty in moving areas under the government's control and monitoring distribution.

But refugees among them, living in large numbers at the border have alleged that nameless-led Cambodian troops denied food to the starving, mined rice fields to keep away from ripening crops.

The Cambodian troops fighting forces still loyal to the government, which was overthrown by the Vietnamese in January.

The Cambodian government yesterday said that the Soviet Union provided it with \$85 million of food and medicine. The States said Friday that it had contributed \$109 million to the effort through the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

4 Wounded by Bomb at Hotel in Salzburg

SALZBURG, Austria, (AP) — A bomb exploded in a hotel here Friday night, wounding four people.

Police declined to reveal the motive of the bombing. Servers said that a side bar in the hotel was scheduled for night at the hotel.

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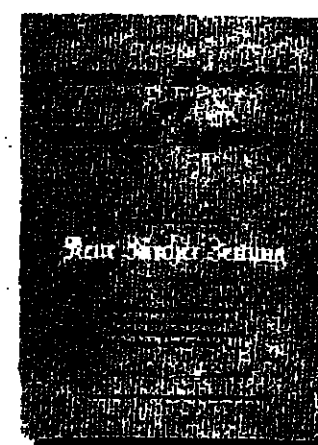
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Botha Acknowledges Military Presence

Africa Forces Operating in Rhodesia

By Caryle Murphy

JANNESBURG, Dec. 2 (WP) — Prime Minister P. W. Botha has acknowledged that South African troops have been operating in Rhodesia since Pretoria had withdrawn the last of its troops in 1976.

Botha's statement Friday was the first official confirmation of the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia since Pretoria had withdrawn the last of its troops in 1976.

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had been going on or what it entailed, but it is well known that South African troops have been stationed on both sides of the rail and road border post at Beitbridge for more than two years.

Potential Obstacle

While South Africa sought to define its presence as one protective of its interests, the official acknowledgment could pose a major obstacle in the London conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, which is considering arrangements for a cease-fire.

South African officials refused to say how many troops the country has in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. According to unconfirmed but reliable reports in Salisbury, there is up to a battalion, and possibly two, operating under a South African command headquarters at Fort Victoria in southern Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Presumably, the protection exercise entails patrols of the railway that enters Zimbabwe Rhodesia from South Africa at Beitbridge and branches into two lines, one to Salisbury and the other to Victoria Falls and then into Zambia. The railway carries Zambian imports and exports as well as Rhodesian goods, and this is the rationale that Mr. Botha invoked for protecting it.

"It is important that our trade routes to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and states further north shall be protected in the interests of all parties and inhabitants of our subcontinent," Mr. Botha said.

Further Cooperation

South Africa's military cooperation with the Rhodesian government forces appears to be considerably more, however, than protecting its railroads. South African military officers are allowed to serve in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces for extended periods without losing their seniority or rank when they return to the South African defense force.

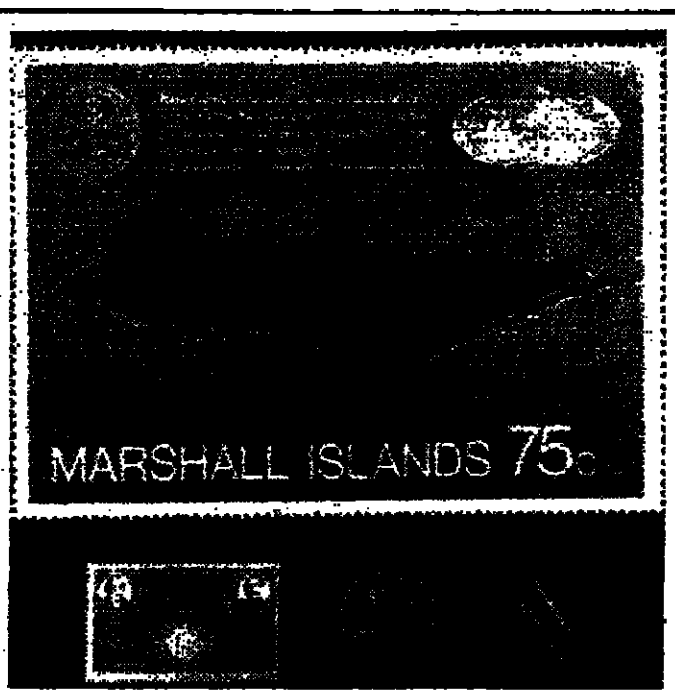
In addition, infantrymen have been asked to volunteer for short duties with Rhodesian troops in the southern part of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr. Botha said Friday that anti-South African guerrillas were "collaborating with the Patriotic Front," implying that this was another reason that South African troops were in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. However, up to now, South African authorities have not complained publicly about infiltration of insurgents from Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Most of the South African guerrillas, who belong to the African National Congress, come into South Africa from Mozambique and Botswana.

Friday's announcement appears to have been prompted by reports in the British press of active South African military involvement in the conflict between the white-led Zimbabwe Rhodesian government forces of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and the guerrilla alliance, the Patriotic Front.

By admitting a limited South African military presence with a specific mission, Mr. Botha's statement apparently is intended to put the South African military presence in Zimbabwe Rhodesia "in perspective" and should be regarded as a denial of Pretoria's involvement in the Rhodesian conflict itself, according to an official South African source who did not wish to be named.



PHILATELIC AFFAIR — This giant stamp was offered to collectors in Japan last month by the government of the Marshall Islands after it was unable to get permission from the United States, which holds postal authority over the trust territory, to issue the stamp. The stamp cannot be used to mail anything. A more common size stamp, U.S. quarter coin and a paper clip at bottom indicate scale.

Obituaries

Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, Pioneered U.S. Air Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP) — Retired Air Force Gen. Laurence Sherman Kuter, 74, who was a principal author of the plan for using air power during World War II and who commanded the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) from 1959 to 1962, died of emphysema Friday at his home in Naples, Fla.

His service included combat duty in Europe and the Pacific during World War II. He was later a military delegate to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Gen. Kuter graduated from West Point as a bombardment pilot in 1930 and soon played a leading role in the operational development of the B-9 twin-engine bomber, which pioneered high-altitude bombing techniques.

In 1941, he was one of the four principal authors of the U.S. plan for using air power. On the eve of U.S. entry into the war, he became one of the youngest brigadier generals in U.S. history. In 1943, he went to North Africa as commander of the Allied Tactical Air Force.

and combat operations. During this time, plans for strategic bombing and the air offensive to defeat Japan were developed under Army Air Force commander Gen. Henry Arnold. Gen. Kuter was Gen. Arnold's chief of staff and deputy for planning.

He became commander-in-chief of the newly created Pacific Air Forces in 1957, where he served until being named chief of NORAD in 1959. He retired in 1962.

Laura Gilpin

SANTA FE, N.M., Dec. 2 (AP) — Photographer Laura Gilpin, 88, whose studies of Navajos spanned 40 years, died Friday. Colleague Ansel Adams, writing for a 1974 "Laura Gilpin Retrospective" at the Museum of New Mexico, called her "one of the important photographers of our time."

Born in Colorado on April 22, 1891, Miss Gilpin got her first camera, a Kodak "Brownie," on her 12th birthday. She later attended the Clarence H. White School of Photography in New York, where she learned the platinum printing process for which she became famous.

Days of Extra Legroom Are Over

Seating Space on U.S. Planes Shrinking

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT) — "What happened to legroom?" demanded Thomas Hart in a "Travel-O-Gram" to the Airline Passengers Association recently.

Aboard a Western Airlines flight from Phoenix, Ariz., to San Diego, Calif., Mr. Hart, a sales executive, complained, "I had less than 1 inch from my knees to the seat in front of me."

In the event of any sudden stop on the runway, he wrote, "I would have busted into the seat in front of me at about nose level."

"P.S.," he added, "I am 5' 9" tall."

Are airplanes shrinking? Kind of.

In an effort to reduce the effects of skyrocketing fuel prices and keep up with demands for low-cost air travel, many airlines over the last two years or so have been adding seats — up to 38 on each jumbo jet in some cases — diminishing legroom, armroom and, in some cases, carry-on baggage room. Still, all remain well within the top carrying capacity certified by the Federal Aviation Administration.

In Boeing 747s, the increase usually has come through the addition of an extra seat in each row, to 10 abreast. Other jumbos, DC-10s and L-1011s, went from eight to nine abreast. On some planes, every other arm rest and seat divider was eliminated, along with some carry-on luggage racks. On others, the seat "pitch," or distance from the back of one seat to the back of another, was narrowed. Still others avoided reducing the pitch by installing thinner "Slim-Line" seats.

Apart from safety, comfort — specifically seating space — seems to be the main concern of passengers today, according to the Airline Passengers Association.

The Dallas-based organization, in its latest biennial survey, asked its 50,000 dues-paying members to rate the things most important to them in a flight — food, entertainment, service or the like. In preliminary tabulations, the factor which ranked first on both short and long flights was seating space.

A similar concern over seating space emerges from the evaluation forms called "Travel-O-Gram's" that organization members send in with their comments on flights they have taken — more than 40 a year for the average APA member. But the consumer office of the Civil Aeronautics Board said that it had seen no upsurge of passenger complaints over seating.

Pan American said that it had increased its 747 coach seating from 345 to 375, while maintaining a 30-seat first class section. Pan American also altered its 707s, eliminating the 16 first-class seats and expanding the economy section from 130 to 183 seats.

Other airlines have since removed extra seats they had added. The industry has gone through such cycles of adding and subtracting seats before, but this development may be more than a passing phase.

"The days of the roomy airplane are gone," said a spokesman for the Boeing Co. in Seattle, Wash.

The carriers and federal air-safety officials maintain that safety standards continue to be met and that American domestic passengers still wind up with more space than their more cramped European counterparts. Nevertheless, the more crowded cabins have drawn unfavorable reviews from some travelers and raised questions about safety procedures and evacuation in the event of an accident.

Afghan Rebels

Claim Slaying

Of 800 Troops

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Dec. 2

(AP) — Islamic rebels fighting in Afghanistan claim to have killed 800 Afghan government troops and several Soviet advisers in a recent three-day clash in Takhar province, the Urdu-language newspaper Jang of Rawalpindi reported today.

Quoting accounts from the Afghan side of the border, the paper also said that 200 Islamic rebels were killed. This is the highest toll reported for rebel losses in a single clash in recent months. There has been no confirmation of the figures.

The newspaper said that, after defeating the government troops, the rebels destroyed bridges leading to Takhar, thus cutting the area off from the Afghan capital of Kabul.

The rebels claimed to have destroyed 100 Soviet-made tanks and 60 armored cars. Villages in the combat sector were bombed by the Afghan Air Force, the newspaper said.

2 Shiites Are Killed

During Rites in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Dec. 2 (UPI) —

Two gunmen fired on Shiite Moslem worshippers, killing 2 and injuring 16, the Iraqi news agency said yesterday.

It said the incident occurred at midnight Thursday in the town of Karbala, 50 miles south of Baghdad. The worshippers were celebrating Ashura Day, the first month of the Moslem lunar calendar, especially popular among Shiites. The agency said the gunmen, identified as Taleb Awan and Hail Abdullah, were caught and admitted they were "induced by hostile foreign quarters to commit their crime."

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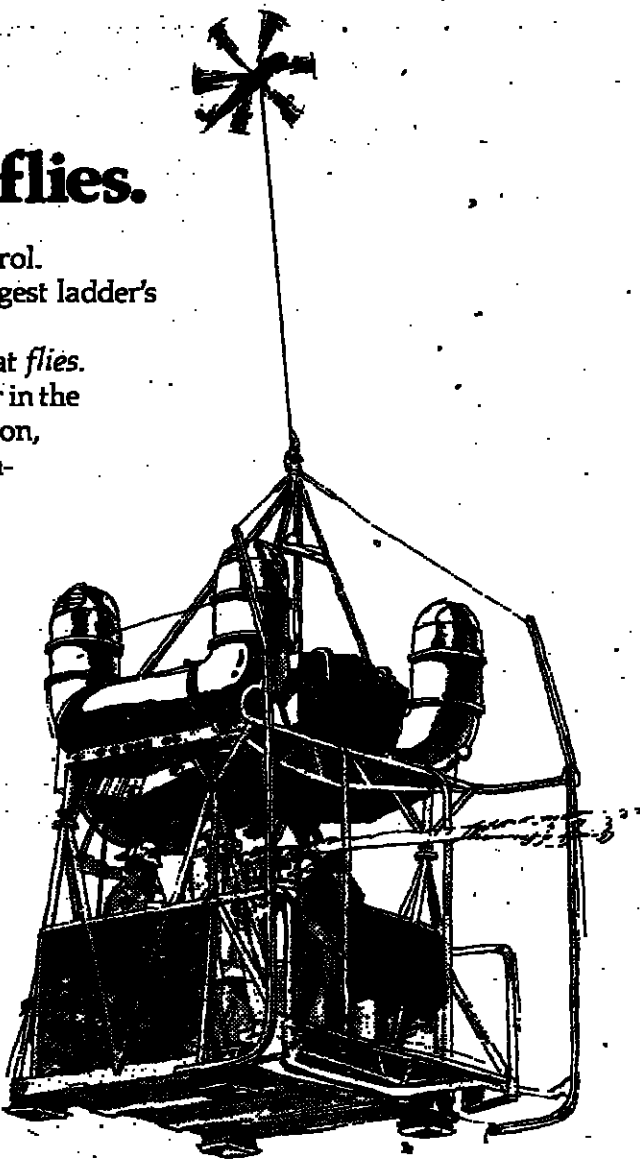
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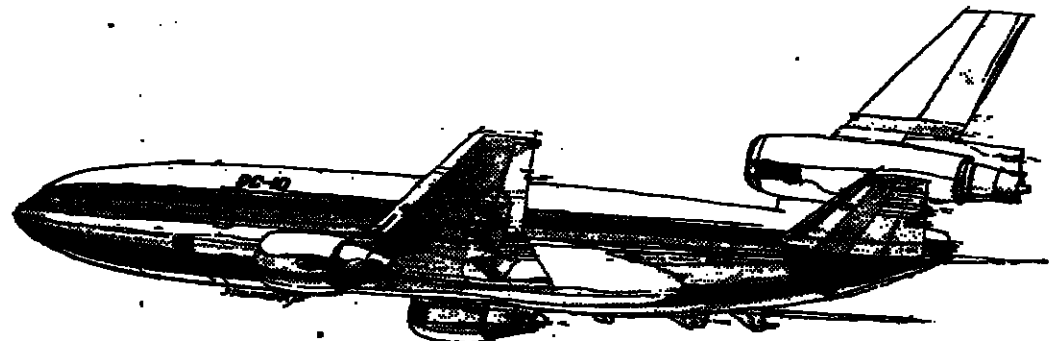
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POE19 8949.9	75	SwBst 7416.9	76%	USR17 4833.7	59	Yankee 54.8	59
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7422.2	74%	USR19 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7424.4	76%	USR20 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7426.6	76%	USR21 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7428.8	76%	USR22 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7430.7	72%	USR23 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7432.9	72%	USR24 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7434.9	72%	USR25 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7436.9	72%	USR26 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7440.9	72%	USR28 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7454.9	72%	USR35 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7458.9	72%	USR37 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7460.9	72%	USR38 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7462.9	72%	USR39 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7470.9	72%	USR43 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7472.9	72%	USR44 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7478.9	72%	USR47 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
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PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7486.9	72%	USR51 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7488.9	72%	USR52 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7490.9	72%	USR53 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7492.9	72%	USR54 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7494.9	72%	USR55 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7496.9	72%	USR56 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7498.9	72%	USR57 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60
PRIMEC 6249.1	70	SwBst 7500.9	72%	USR58 4546.6	60	Yankee 54.8	60

United States



Sales in:		Net		Sales in:		Net	

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 27th November, 1979

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class					
- Dec -					- Mar -					- Jun -					- N.Y.				
Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class					
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New Heat on Boxing Conjures Old Ghosts

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT) — The heat is on boxing now. It always is after a fighter dies. The poli-



Former champion Wilfred Benitez, bloodied after butting heads with Sugar Ray Leonard, in action Friday.

**U.S. College
Basketball Scores**

decades demand investigations. The commission promises reforms. The heat always generates some changes for the better. But the changes are always too late to help the fighter who died. They are also too late to help the fighter whose punches

Friday's Results
EAST
Baltimore 72, Omaha 81
Columbus 76, Brooklyn City 58
Howard 87, Connecticut 71
Navy 74, Howard 87
Miami 76, Buffalo 72
Salem Hall 82, Lowell 71

SOUTH
Alabama 74, Maine 59
Florida 51, Florida A&M 44
Georgia 108, Troy 57
Mississippi 51, St. Cincinnati 72
North 51, Ark. Kentucky 51, Ark
Vanderbilt 70, Johns Hopkins 58

MIDWEST
Illinois 86, Brigham Young 76
Michigan 78, Utah 81
Minnesota 77, E. Michigan 56
Missouri 86, SW Texas 52
Nebraska 100, S. Dakota 51, S.
Wichita 50, N. Mich. 61

SOUTHWEST
Houston 74, Arizona 72
Oklahoma 52, Texas Wesleyan 47
Texas 82, WW Louisiana 76
Vanderbilt 84, Rice 75

PAC WEST
Arizona 81, Mt. Windsor 31
Oregon 77, San Francisco 56
Stanford 81, Nevada 58
Purdue 65, Colorado 52
UCLA 82, Idaho 50
Utah 51, Weber 51
Washington 81, Lewis Clark State 40
Wyoming 121, Mississippi Valley 62

Saturday's Results
EAST
Columbia 76, Adelphi 80
Connecticut 82, Yale 75
Duke 76, Georgia Wesleyan 64
Western 82, NC, Iowa 87
Pittsburgh 82, Bucknell 65
Providence 84, Missouri 57
Yale 82, Cornell 76

Willeke Classen is dead, and Wilford Scyption is haunted by the memory. "Willeke Classen has been in my prayers constantly," Scyption has said. "I pray for forgiveness if

I'm guilty of anything."

But the only thing that Scypion is guilty of is that, as a boxer, he assumed the same risk that Classen did. *Blame boxing or blame Classen's handlers or blame the referee.* But don't blame Scypion — although he might be blaming him-

George Small, who used to sit and talk with the former Marine when they trained together at Stillman Gym. Small was never the same after that. *Within a few years he drifted into oblivion.*

"The only thing I ever done is my whole life," Small once said.

self. For the rest of his boxing career, perhaps for the rest of his life, Scypion's toughest opponent might be himself.

The irony of the Texas middleweight's situation is that Emile Griffith was working his corner a

Two week ago Friday night at the Felt Forum in the fatal bout. And when Classen had to be taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital for brain surgery, boxing followers remembered that Griffith's punches killed Benny (Kid) Paret in the old Garden in 1962.

Griffith had learned to punch in the back of the room of a Yonkers pool hall where he had walked away from boxing. But he was away from the memory. "I know you," a youngster once said to him. "You killed a man. I'm going to tell everybody."

Griffith said later, "that I wanted to kill him."

Not really kill him, of course, but "kill" is part of boxing's vernacular.

"Knock him out, punish him, and regain the world welterweight title, that's what Griffith wanted to do," Donoghue replied softly.

"They already know."

State Probe Planned

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (UPI) — A state Senate committee is launching

Griffith had a recurring dream. In it, he would see Perci walking toward him, a probe into the death of a middleweight boxer Willie Classen, with the intention of possibly reforming the state's boxing regulations.

And seven months later he was in this Garden dressing room, waiting

"What are you afraid of?" Albert asked. "Fullmer's nothing to be afraid of."

"No," said Griffith softly, "I'm afraid of Parek."

Once in the ring, Griffith conquered the memory. He held the world middleweight and welterweight titles a total of five times before finally retiring in 1977 — 15

Sugar Ray Robinson also conquered the memory. Before retiring in 1965 at 45, he won the middleweight title five times. As the welterweight champion he had a record of 19 wins and 1 loss. He died the night before a 1947 title fight with Jimmy Doyle in Cleveland.

land. In the dream, he knocked down Doyle, who was not moving and he could hear people yelling, "He's dead, he's dead." That's when Sugar Ray woke up.

At the weigh-in, he tried to call

would seek to determine "whether the present regulations governing boxing were followed and whether there is a need for additional legislation, which may give greater protection to fighters."

TOURNAMENTS
First Place
 Duke 56, N. Carolina 74
Third Place
 N. Carolina 52, Wake Forest 45
Championship
 Clemson 94, Miss Tennessee 51

LEACHMAN TROPHY
Championship
 St. John's N.Y. 88, Michigan 53
Third Place
 Oral Roberts 70, Princeton 62

IFTAY
Championship
 Clemson 94, Miss Tennessee 51

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